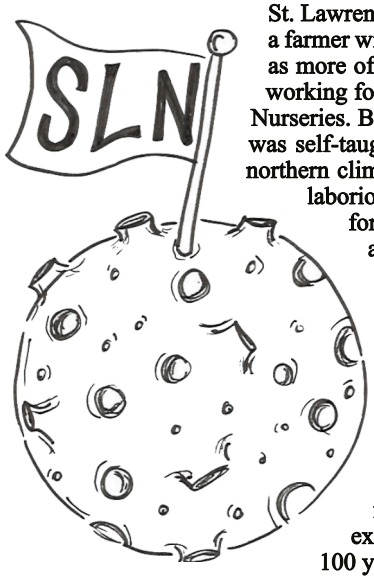
ST.LAWRENCE
NURSERIES



St. Lawrence Nurseries sprouted up in 1923 and was first the endeavor of Fred L. Ashworth, of Heuvelton, NY. He was a farmer with an interest in growing and propagating fruits and nuts for northern climates. The nursery spent many years as more of a hobby and experiment station than a business for Fred. He supported his family through farm labor and working for the county on the road crew, but he also grafted and sold fruit trees as a small side business: St. Lawrence Nurseries. Bill MacKentley met Fred in 1971, and over just a few years, they developed a relationship like family. Fred was self-taught but extremely knowledgeable and well-read. During his lifetime, he tried many fruits and nuts in our northern climate, learning what survives and what winter kills. He recorded his observations in single-spaced typed or laboriously hand-written pages. Fred traded information, scionwood, and cuttings with other plant breeders in a forum of letters called a "round-robin" through organizations like NAFEX (North American Fruit Explorers) and NNGA (Northern Nut Growers Association), leading to innumerable experiments and dozens of new edible plant varieties. When Fred died in 1977, Diana and Bill MacKentley purchased the land where he had done much of his grafting and breeding in Potsdam, NY. In 1981, they produced the first official St. Lawrence Nurseries catalog. For 34 years, the MacKentleys cultivated a truly unique and wonderful business, carrying the legacy of Fred Ashworth. In September of 2015, the nursery was passed on once more to Connor Hardiman. Connor worked for the MacKentleys for 5 years prior to taking over the nursery (with the invaluable help of several core employees). The MacKentleys continue to be involved in an advisory capacity, distributing their decades of knowledge and ensuring a successful future for St. Lawrence Nurseries. They also very graciously allowed us to continue farming in their backyard for 6 years! In 2021, we decided to spread our wings and purchase some more land here in Potsdam; we've now fully relocated the nursery to a spot about 5 miles across town from the MacKentley Farm. It has been extremely satisfying and exciting seeing yet another iteration of the nursery settle in and become reality, over 100 years in!

OUR LOCATION

St. Lawrence Nurseries is located just outside the village of Potsdam on Route 56. We're about 20 miles from the Canadian border, in the northernmost part of New York State. The USDA designates our area as Zone 3 - 4 (-30°F to -40°F average annual minimum temperature). In the past, our region has experienced a number of "test winters" where readings have reached -50°F (actual temperature, no wind chill). At these temperatures, only truly hardy plants survive; more tender varieties are weeded out. There are almost no other fruit and nut tree nurseries growing their stock in a Zone 3 location. Most grow their stock in Zones 5, 6, or 7, where plants are never exposed to -40°F or -30°F. If you live in Zone 3 or 4, where these temperatures are a fact of life, a plant that is only hardy to -20°F will sustain winter damage in spite of protection. In contrast, our nursery stock will survive in the toughest of climates. If we can't grow it here, we don't sell it.

OFF SEASON & BUSINESS HOURS

The St. Lawrence Nurseries office is run by two people: Connor and Allyssa. We're usually around the nursery during the day but are outdoors much of the time from May through November. If you plan to stop by, please email us at trees@slngrow.com, or call (315) 261-1925. Please leave a voicemail, and we will return your call as soon as possible. For local customers, we are not able to fill orders on the spot. All orders, even those for pickup, must be received by our deadline of **April 10th**. Although plant orders can only be picked up at the nursery during our pickup dates in April and May, you are welcome to come any time of year to visit. Come check out the various trees and edible shrubs that we grow, ask questions, and give us your ideas! This year, the dates for locals to pick up are **April 11th, April 25th, and May 2nd.**

ABOUT OUR TREES

- Organically Grown -

Our trees are grown using organic and regenerative practices because we are committed to preserving the health of the air, water, soil, and ourselves. We use no conventional herbicides, fungicides, or pesticides. Instead of artificial fertilizers, we rely on mulch, manure, and cover crops to boost soil and plant health. In our orchard, a regimen of Neem oil and kaolin clay gives us fruit that is safe to eat. Rather than using mechanical digging machines, we hand-plant, hand-weed, and hand dig all of our stock. We are not *certified* organic, but those principles dictate how we operate.

- Winter Tested -

Our trees are grown in a cold, northern climate (USDA Zone 3/4). Trees that are unable to withstand temperatures of -30°F to -40°F will not survive our winters, and if we cannot grow it here, we don't sell it. However, trees do grow more slowly in cold locations with short growing seasons, and nurseries are not exempt from this law of nature. We do not "push" our trees with artificial fertilizers but use natural methods to encourage an optimum growth rate. The result is a smaller but tougher tree with a more balanced proportion of root to top, which will establish itself well and harden off properly before winter. Our trees are not like the trees that you often see lined up at your local garden center in springtime: tall, beefy specimens grown in a favorable climate (Zones 5 to 7) and pushed with nitrogen fertilizers. Heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers produces a "top-heavy" tree with a disproportionately small root, which is then machine-dug (often cutting or damaging roots in the process) and shipped, first from grower to wholesaler, then from wholesaler to retailer. The root is encased in fertilizer-enhanced media and potted or wrapped in burlap, which the customer is conveniently instructed not to remove, making it impossible to see the root system. If you live in USDA Zone 3 or 4, you've probably been disappointed before by trees that were proclaimed to be "cold hardy." Where was the tree grown? A tree that has been through -40°F winters has proven itself to be truly cold hardy. This means that a tree from our nursery will grow for you even if you live in a severely cold climate, whereas a tree from a conventional nursery located in a warmer growing zone may winterkill or simply survive without much growth. Hardiness is our specialty!

- Guaranteed -

As your supplier, our job is to ship you a healthy plant that is true to name and claim. As the customer, your job is proper planting, mulching, and regular watering of that plant. Protection from mice, rabbits, deer, and other plant-munching creatures is also up to you. If a plant fails to establish itself upon delivery (assuming it is planted right away!) or fails to make it through its first winter, please contact us. We will work with you to determine the fairest course of action. If it seems that the plant did not survive in spite of proper care on your part, we will replace it at no charge. In some cases, we may ask you to pay for shipping or offer to split the cost of replacement with you. Tell us what went wrong, and we'll try to help you figure out what you can do to guarantee success with the next planting.

GROWING COLD HARDY APPLES: THE BASICS

Our apple trees, like many fruit trees, are propagated by grafting; the process of joining a scion (which becomes the fruiting part, or top of the tree) to a rootstock (which becomes the root of the tree.) Grafting allows the two parts to grow together and function as a single plant. Although the rootstock does have an influence on the ultimate size and hardiness of the tree, the scion alone determines what kind of fruit the tree will yield. Therefore, when we produce fruit trees for northern climates, there are two things to consider: **1)** which rootstock to use, and **2)** which "cultivars" (cultivated varieties) to graft onto that rootstock. *Both* must be hardy and vigorous enough to withstand the lowest winter temperatures and grow vigorously during a short season.

- Rootstock -

The rootstock determines the ultimate size of the tree. Generally, there are "standard," "dwarf" and "semi-dwarf" rootstocks. Choosing one or the other of these rootstocks does not influence the type of fruit yielded by a tree, but for Northern growers it can have a huge effect on how winter-hardy the tree is, how well it grows, and whether it produces a crop. "Dwarf" trees are made by grafting onto rootstocks that are inherently weak growers; they intentionally stunt the growth of the tree. In USDA Zone 3 or 4, the use of a dwarfing rootstock can cause even a hardy cultivar to winterkill or to simply linger season after season with minimal growth and no fruit. If you live in a northern climate with a short growing season, trees with dwarf or semi-dwarf rootstocks are a poor choice. You need a rootstock that will grow robustly for 2-3 months and then start hardening off for winter. We do not grow or sell dwarf or semi-dwarf apple trees, because they do not have the hardiness, vigor, and disease resistance required to truly thrive in our northern climate. For our apple trees we use the seedling *Antonovka*; an extremely hardy and vigorous "standard" size rootstock which can produce strong growth during our limited growing season. "Standard" means that *Antonovka* is not a dwarfing rootstock; it will not limit the growth and thus the ultimate size of the tree, rather, it will allow the tree to grow freely to its full size; about 25 feet high if unpruned. For growers in Zones 3 and 4, an apple on *Antonovka* rootstock will be much hardier, grow more vigorously, and bear fruit sooner (and in greater quantity) than the same apple on dwarfing rootstock. If you wish for a smaller tree, this can be accomplished with pruning. A well-pruned apple tree on *Antonovka* in Zones 3-4, will be equivalent to a "semi-dwarf" tree in size (10-12 feet at maturity), and it will have many advantages. For instance, your tree will have the vigor to compete with grass that grows near the base of the tree, while a dwarf tree must have "clean culture" (no sod) to the drip line. It will not need to be guyed or staked, whereas dwarf trees tend to be shallow-rooted and usually require some support. Perhaps best of all, your tree may be producing fruit for your great-grandchildren, while dwarf trees must be replanted every 10-20 years. The crop yielded by your mature standard tree will also be many times greater than that of a dwarf or semi-dwarf tree. Finally, because *Antonovka* is a seedling rootstock (not clonal), you are adding genetic diversity to your orchard; thereby adding valuable disease and pest resistance.

- Cultivars -

On pages 4 - 10, we list about 200 varieties of apples that can be grown in our climate, each with a brief description. Usage charts are on pages 14 - 21 to help you figure out what will work best for you. Also consider the 'Our Pick' option, and/or the packages listed on page 4!

Please note that all ripening times are based on our growing experience in Potsdam, NY.

- A Word On Disease Resistance -

It's best to choose your varieties first for vigor and fruit quality, and *secondly* for disease resistance. Keeping your tree healthy will help it fend off disease. Conversely, any tree that is under stress will be more likely to fall prey to disease, whether or not it is genetically disease resistant. Proper basic care is the best prevention! That said, in the chart on pages 14 - 21 you will see some apples are keyed out as resistant to Scab, Fireblight, and Cedar Apple Rust. These apples are less susceptible, *but not immune* to these diseases. Do not pass over a variety simply because it is not "Disease Resistant." **Disease Resistant does *not* mean "no spray" or "low maintenance."** Insects like disease resistant trees just as much as normal trees.

CHOOSING A SITE FOR YOUR APPLE TREES

Apples prefer light, fertile soils and a south-facing slope if available. Your trees will grow faster on a well drained, sandy loam soil. They will not grow well in wet, heavy clay or pure sand without significant amendment. Another consideration is proximity to your dwelling, especially for fruit trees which require care every year. Will it be "out of sight, out of mind?" You want to avoid that!

- Spacing -

Plant your apple trees 20 feet apart if they are to be kept well-pruned; 25+ feet if they will be allowed to grow to full size.

- Planting -

Get your trees in the ground *as soon as you can*. Have your holes dug before the trees even arrive if possible. For details on planting, see our Planting Guide (hard copy included with order): www.slngrow.com/pages/full-planting-guide.

- Water -

Each tree should receive 5 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and the same amount at least two to three times per week until mid-July (or August in a dry year). Make sure you have a convenient watering system!

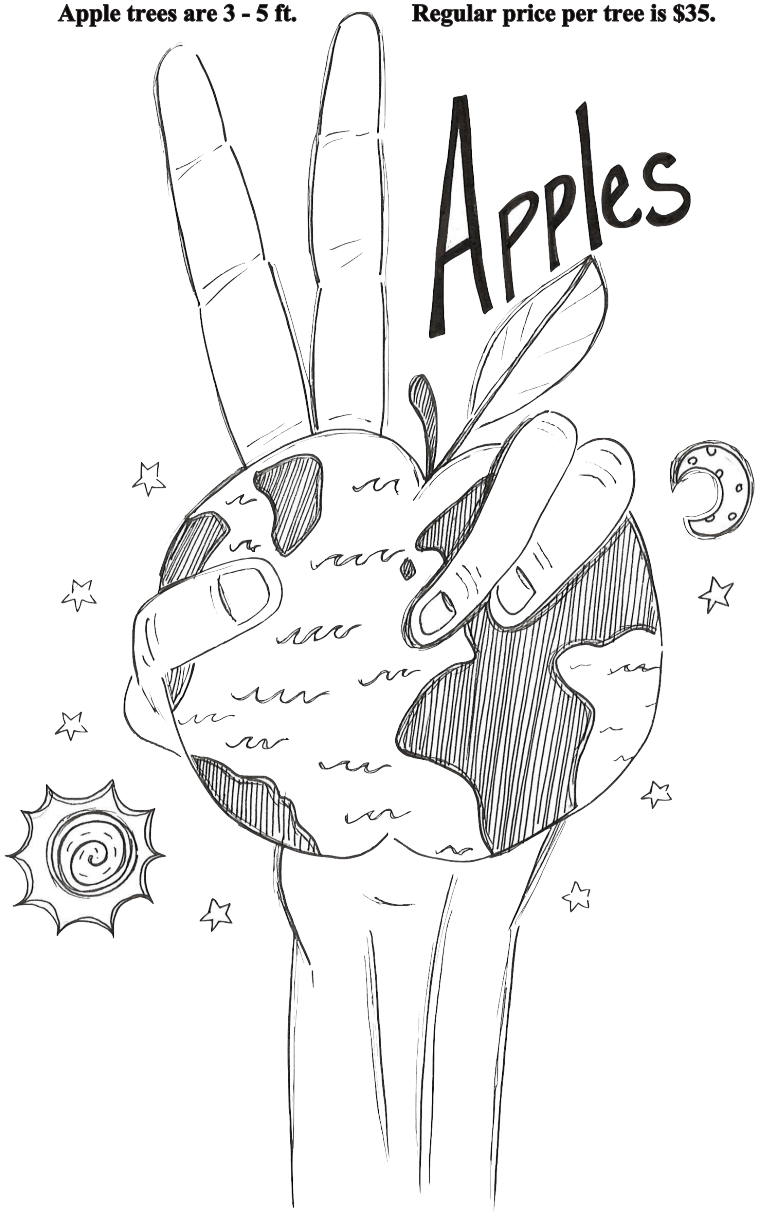
- Pollination -

Most of the apple cultivars that we offer require a pollinator (an apple of another variety) to produce fruit (unless otherwise indicated in the description). However, even self-fruitful varieties produce better crops with cross-pollination. Don't stress! Any wild apple or flowering crab within 500 yards will do the trick... and there is almost *always* a wild apple lurking somewhere nearby. That said, more diversity will always yield heavier crops, so we strongly recommend that the backyard gardener plant more than one apple variety in their orchard whenever possible.

- Fruition -

An apple tree from our nursery, planted in good soil and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, pruning, mulching, manure, attention to pest problems), can be expected to bear fruit in 4-5 years.

Apple trees are 3 - 5 ft. **Regular price per tree is $35.**



Adanac: -50°F or colder. Battleford open pollinated. Ripens in early - mid September. Yellow with red wash. Small fruit; a good cooking apple that will keep 2-3 months in storage. Super cold-hardy.

***Alexander:** -50°F or colder. Russian importation. Ripens in early September. Red with striping. Large size, good cooking qualities. (Great pie apple!). Ripens continuously over several weeks.

+All Winter Hangover: -50°F or colder. Crab Seedling. Ripens mid-September. Red. Produces heavy clusters of 1 to 1 1/2 inch crabapples that hang on the tree all winter. A late winter feast of fermented fruit and seeds for wildlife!

Almata: -50°F. Beautiful Arcade X Fluke 38 Crab. Ripens in mid - late September. Deep Red. An exceptionally large red fleshed apple, useful for cider, sauce, pickling, etc. Dark pink flowers.

***Antonovka:** -50°F or colder. Early Russian. Ripens in late August - early September. Yellow. Pretty, pink-tinged flowers give way to large, yellow apples. A high acid/sugar ratio makes Antonovka great for pies.

***Api Étoilé:** -30°F with occasional injury. Ripens in October. Green/gold. Also known as Star Apple, this french apple has 5 ribs that give it the distinct shape of a 5 pointed star. Dating back to the early 1600s and generally used for fresh eating, they also make a very eye-catching ornament on tables and kitchen counters.

***Denotes Heirloom Variety** **+Denotes SLN Introduction**

Specially priced "Our Pick" options and packages are listed below.

'Our Pick Apples, $32/tree

It's always sad to see beautiful young fruit trees with lesser-known names go unsold. To encourage our customers to try a variety which they may never have heard of, we offer "our pick" option. You chose the type of apple you are looking for, and we chose a tree that fits the bill!
The categories are listed below:

Early Season	Mid Season	Late Season
Heritage	Super Cold-Hardy	Good Fresh Eating
Good for Baking	Good for Sweet Cider	Good for Hard Cider

Apple Package #1: $150
Fresh Eating Apples
Liberty
Lobo
Northern Spy
Regent
Sunrise

Apple Package #2: $150
Cider Apples
Bilodeau Crab
Golden Russet
Knobbed Russet
Noble Crab
St. Edmund's Russet

Apple Package #3: $150
Super Cold Hardy Apples
Alexander
Eastman Sweet
Fireside
Jordan Russet
State Fair

Apple Package #4: $150
Heritage Apples
Blue Pearmain
Gravenstein
Grimes Golden
Original McIntosh
Tolman Sweet

Arabscoe: -40°F. Old Russian. Ripens in late September. Almost solid red. An attractive eating/dessert apple hailing from mid-1800s Russia.

Aroostook Sunset: -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Sunset colored! A uniquely beautiful all-purpose apple. Discovered in Aroostook County, Maine, and distributed by Fedco Seeds. Fruit bears some similarity to Pomme Gris; evidently with some added hardiness, given its provenance.

***Ashmeades Kernel:** -40°F. Old English apple; unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red/yellow russet. Fruit of highest quality. Will keep 3-4 months. Makes excellent cider.

Astrachan Crab: -50°F. Red Astrachan Seedling. Ripens in late August - early September. Yellow/red. Small, flavorful fruit; Abundance of white flowers.

Atlas: -50°F. Winter St. Lawrence X Duchess. Ripens in late August thru early September. Red. Tender skin, good for cooking and eating. Beautiful stark white flesh against dark red skin. Keeps well. Tree is vigorous and productive.

***+Autumn Arctic:** -50°F. Seedling of Arctic. Ripens in mid Sept.. Red. Medium to large fruit; good tasting, productive, scab-resistant. Introduced by Fred Ashworth in 1952 as a hardier alternative to Baldwin.

***Avenarius:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late July - early August. Green with red striping. Medium size, ripens very early; before yellow transparent. Flesh white, sweet and juicy. Vigorous grower.

Apple use charts may be found on pages 14 - 21

***Baldwin:** -30°F with occasional injury. Unknown; discovered by John Ball in 1740. Ripens in October. Red. One of the most popular apples in the northeastern U.S. for much of the early 1800s. Fruit has high sugar content and crisp, juicy flesh. Excellent for baking and cider.

Bancroft: -50°F or colder. McIntosh X Forest. Ripens in October. Red. Quality is only fair when ripe but improves significantly with storage. This exceptional keeper regularly bears at a young age.

Beacon: -50°F. Malinda X Wealthy. Ripens in late august thru early Sept. Red. Sweet, tasty and juicy. The flesh is sometimes streaked with red. Tree is highly productive, and resistant to both scab and fireblight.

Bechtel Crab: -50°F. Malus ioensis open pollinated. Tiny green fruit. A feast for the eyes & nose, Bechtel's flowers are delicate light pink and multi-petaled like miniature roses. Extremely sweet-smelling blossoms perfume the air when in blossom.

+Big Deer Crab: -50°F or colder. A chance seedling of SweeTango. Ripens in October. Red. We planted 100 of these seedlings in the hopes of a winner. Big Deer wasn't what we had in mind, but it is a winner nonetheless! An average sized crab, 1 - 1.5" diameter, with very intense tannins. Big Deer also hangs on the tree into January, making it a wildlife fave.

***Black Oxford:** -50°F or colder. Unknown; Oxford county, ME. Ripens in October. Very dark red; nearly black! Great for eating, cooking, cider and drying. Very hard when picked; at its best after a couple of months in storage. Tends toward biennial bearing.

***Blue Pearmain:** -50°F with occasional injury. Unknown; old American. Ripens in early-mid October. Red. Medium to large fruit is mild and aromatic, with firm, dense flesh. Will keep in common storage until January.

Bonkers: -50°F. Liberty X Red Delicious. Ripens in early October. Deep red. Very large fruit with good acidity and flavor. Excellent all- purpose apple, and particularly good for cider. Vigorous grower. Named by Michael Phillips.

Brandywine Crab: -40°F or colder. Lemoine x Klehm's Improved Bechtel. Ripens in September. Yellow/green. Brilliant dark pink blossoms with double-set, rose-like petals make Brandywine a true spectacle for the eyes and nose alike. The stunning display of flowers gives way to small, yellow/green fruit which is good for cider.

Britemac: -50°F. Melba X Kildare. Ripens in early September. Red, striped. Flesh is white, crisp and juicy. Eating quality is equal or better than McIntosh.

***Brock:** -40°F or colder. Golden Delicious X McIntosh. Ripens in early October. Yellow with heavy red blush. Named for Henry Brock of Alfred, ME. This is a crisp, sweet apple; great for fresh eating as well as baking. When sliced, it is slow to oxidize. Will keep for 1-2 months in cold storage.

+Brown Betty: -50°F or colder. Seedling of Antonovka. Ripens in October. Brown/yellow; lightly russeted. This apple will freeze right on the tree, becoming "bletted" turning into lovely apple gelata. Rich tasting, great keeper.

***Bullock:** -50°F or colder. Golden Russet X Unknown. Ripens in late September. Yellow, lightly russeted. Smaller fruit with a rich, spicy, yellow flesh. Excellent for cider.

Burgundy: -50°F. Monroe X Rhuby. Ripens in mid September. Very deep red. Very high quality dessert apple. Beautiful appearance. Hangs well without premature drop. Tree a vigorous grower, bears annually.

Cameo: -30°F. Unknown parentage; Dryden, WA. Ripens in October. Yellow/green with red striping. Attractive, medium to large apple with sweet-tart flavor. Very good for fresh eating. Good keeper.

***Canada Baldwin:** -50°F. Open pollinated seedling of Pomme de Fer. Ripens in early-mid September. Green with red blush/ striping. Flesh white tinged with red. Juicy, excellent fresh eating and cider. Bears annually; heavy cropper. *Not related to Baldwin.*

Canadian Strawberry: -40°F. Unknown Parentage (AKA Washington Strawberry). Ripens in mid-late September. Deep yellow with red overlay. This beautiful and delicious apple has a bit of a murky past. Rediscovered in Maine in the 1990s, it was popularized by Fedco under the name Canadian Strawberry. A top-quality dessert apple that has reestablished following.

Centennial Crab: -50°F or colder. Dolgo X Wealthy. Ripens in early September. Red. Centennial was developed in 1957 at the University of MN. This exceptionally hardy Dolgo X Wealthy cross packs a powerful flavor into small, somewhat oblong red fruit. A favorite of cidermakers and wildlife alike!

Centurion Crab: -40°F with occasional injury. Unknown; introduced by Bob Simpson in the 1970s. A beautiful flowering crab with showy, bright red blossoms in Spring.

***Champlain:** -40°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Green. Likely an old Vermont apple, Champlain is a great option for the northern Granny Smith lover. Large, crispy, and tart; excellent for baking.

***Charlamoff:** -50°F. Old Russian. Ripens in mid-late August. Red. An excellent eating apple that is also good for cooking. Strong branching habit, and an annual bearer.

***Cherryfield:** -40°F. Westfield SNF X Unknown. Ripens in early-mid October. Red, pink. An old apple out of Cherryfield, ME; introduced in 1850 by Wyman B. Collins. Good all-purpose apple. Excellent keeper; holds up until March in cold storage.

Chestnut Crab: -50°F. Malinda X Crab. Ripens early-mid September. Red/yellow. A delightfully sweet and tasty crabapple with white flowers. 2 to 2 1/2 inches in size. Vigorous grower. Makes very rich cider.

Connell Red: -40°F or colder. McIntosh X Longfield. Ripens in early October. Dark red. A deep red form of Fireside. Large apples are sweet and aromatic. Great eating & keeping quality.

Cortland: -40°F. Ben Davis X McIntosh. Ripens in mid September thru early October. The white flesh is slow to discolor on exposure to air. A good all-purpose apple, favored for cooking and cider. Annual bearer.

Crimson Beauty: -50°F. Fameuse family. Ripens in late August. Red. One of the earliest red apples. Nice tart flavor. White flesh w/ occasional red streaking; great for sauce and cooking.

Dakota Gold: -50°F or colder. ND State University release (possibly Wealthy X Whitney?). Ripens in late August. Yellow. Large fruit; good for fresh eating and culinary use. Tolerant to fireblight. Annual bearer.

Davey: -40°F. McIntosh OP. Ripens in mid-late September. High quality dessert apple with distinctive flavor. Keeps all winter. Resistant to scab.

+Disease Resistant McIntosh: -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Red. We acquired this cultivar years ago from a local orchardist. Identical to McIntosh but resistant to scab and, to a lesser extent, other fungal & bacterial diseases.

+*Dodd Banana: -50°F. Unknown parentage (Possibly Winter Banana X ?). Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. A specialty apple with a banana aroma; hardier than its purported parent. Good all -purpose apple.

Dolgo Crab: -50°F or colder. Siberian crab. Ripens in late August thru early September. Small, good flavored fruit that is highly ornamental and great for jelly. Classic "flowering crab" with early white blooms. Fireblight and scab resistant.

Douce de Charlevoix: -50°F. Unknown; discovered by Claude Jolicoeur of Quebec. Ripens in mid September. Green with red overlay. It has been characterized as similar to French cider varieties. Will yield a high volume of low acid, medium sugar, high tannin juice. The tree is a notably annual bearer of attractive 2.5" fruit.

+Douglas Wormless: -50°F. Stone X Duchess. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Medium to large, very good sweet eating apple. Keeps well. Resistant to tent caterpillar and scab. As close to "no spray" as it gets.

***Duchess:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian. Ripens late August-early September. Red striped. Famous old apple of Russian origin. Medium to large size, pleasant taste, excellent cooking quality.

***Dudley:** -50°F. Duchess OP. Ripens in Mid September. Yellow with red stripes. Large and attractive! Makes great sauce and holds up well for baking.

Early Cortland: -50°F. Cortland X Lodi. Ripens in early August. Fruit is somewhat similar to Cortland, but tarter. Stores well for an early apple. Tree is a vigorous grower.

***Early Harvest:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late July thru early August. Yellow. A very early apple; on the tart side and good for sauce and baking. Cultivated for 200 years!

Early McIntosh: -50°F. McIntosh X Yellow Trans. Ripens in late August thru early September. Yellow/red. White, tender flesh with pleasant flavor. Good for home and markets.

***Early Strawberry:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Green overlaid with red striping. An old apple from New York; popularized in the early 1800s. Often irregularly shaped, the flesh is sweet, crisp and juicy. Good dessert apple!

***Eastman Sweet:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Red striped. Attractive fruit with rich, sweet, yellowish flesh. Tree bears heavily and is long-lived.

Empire: -40°F. Red Delicious X McIntosh. Ripens in late September. Red. Grown by many commercial orchards. Good for cider. Excellent quality, and stores well. Bears at a young age.

Empress: -40°F. Jonamac X Vista Bella. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. Similar in size, appearance, and quality to Empire, but earlier. Smallish tree is a heavy annual bearer.

Enterprise: -40°F. PRI Series co-op 30. Ripens in October. Red. Firm, crisp, disease-resistant apple with a sharp flavor that mellows after storage. Thick skinned, very good keeper, annual bearer. Field-immune to scab.

***Fameuse:** -50°F. Originally from France (a.k.a. **Snow Apple**). Ripens in mid August thru early September. Yellow/red. Known among old-timers as the "Snow apple." White, juicy flesh, sometimes tinged with red streaks. Excellent for eating and for cider.

Fireside: -50°F. McIntosh X Longfield. Ripens in early October. Red. An excellent dessert apple. Good keeper; resistant to cedar-apple rust.

Fort Mac Mac: -50°F and colder. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in early September. Crimson skin with white flesh. Purportedly the "hardiest apple in the world!" Hailing from Fort McMurray in Alberta, Canada, this apple has a serious reputation for toughness. Though a bit slow-growing, this tree will reward your patience with gorgeous, deep red fruit in early September. Mac type; great for fresh eating and for baking!

Freedom: -50°F. (Macoun X Antonovka) X NY49821-46. Ripens in late September thru early October. Red. A very good quality fresh eating, cider and cooking apple. Keeps well in storage. Tree is vigorous and disease resistant. Natural semi-dwarf.

Frostbite: -50°F. Malinda open pollinated (a.k.a. **MN 447**). Ripens in late September thru early October. Dark red. Small (2 1/2 inches), with an intense tart/sweet flavor and crisp, juicy texture. Grandparent to Honeycrisp, and used since the 1920's in Minnesota's breeding program.

+Garfield King: -50°F or colder. Seedling of Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early August. Yellow. Found growing near Fort Kent, ME. A very hardy tree that is a thrifty grower and hardens off early for winter. Brought to our attention by Garfield King.

Ginger Gold: -40°F. with occasional winter injury. Golden Delicious X Albemarle Pippin. Ripens in late September. Yellow. Sweet-tart, firm, crisp. Excellent for eating, baking, and sauce. Slow to oxidize. "Official apple of Virginia," where it originated. Keeps 2- 3 months in cold storage.

Glover Goldie: -50°F. Tolman Sweet OP? Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow. A large apple resembling Golden Delicious in both flavor and quality. Keeps well in storage.

Gnarled Chapman: -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Yellow/green; slight russeting. Discovered in Hector, NY by our friend Eric Shatt of Redbyrd Cider. Gorgeous fruit; a true bittersweet seedling. Indispensable to the cidermaker.

***Golden Russet:** -50°F. English russet seedling. Ripens in October. Yellow russet. Yields the best-flavored cider. Hard fruit; stores all winter. When using for cider, mix with juicy varieties to get a good blend of flavor and volume.

Goldrush: -30°F. Golden Delicious X PRI 1689-110. Ripens in October. Yellow. A firm, crisp apple with complex flavor that is good to excellent eating at harvest and improves with storage. Excellent keeper. Scab-resistant.

Goodland: -50°F or colder. Patten Greening open pollinated. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Flesh is crisp, juicy and tender, makes delicious, aromatic sauce and is also an excellent eating apple. Productive; annual bearer.

***Gravenstein:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid-late Sept. Yellow washed with crimson. A very old apple from Denmark dating back to 1669. It has a sweet/tart flavor and is good for eating, sauce and pies. Fine-grained, light yellow flesh. Ripens over a long season.

***Grimes Golden:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Yellow. Given the rating of 'very good to best' by Beach in The Apples of New York. Excellent fresh eating. Nicely textured, crisp, aromatic. Not a good keeper.

+*Hadlock Reinette: -40°F. McIntosh X Golden Russet. Ripens in October. Bronze russet. Juicy, flavorful. Flesh firm and fine textured. Good for eating or cider. Similar to Golden Russet.

Haralson: -50°F or colder. Malinda X Wealthy. Ripens in late September. Red and yellow striping. A vigorous and productive tree. Firm, white flesh with a mild, pleasant flavor; good for cooking and cider. Some moderate resistance to fireblight.

+Harold Beattie: -50°F. Duchess X Wild Apple. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. A selection out of the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. Firm red fruit ripens over 1-2 weeks in September. Flesh is white, becoming flecked with pink as the fruit ripens. Shows some possible resistance to scab.

Hazen: -50°F. Duchess X Starking Delicious. Ripens in late August. Deep Red. Good-tasting, firm, juicy. Produces a naturally semi-dwarfed tree. Bears at a young age.

***Henry Clay:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Yellow/red. Stark offered this variety in the 1990s. The fruit is similar to Yellow Transparent.

Heyer 12: -50°F or colder. Russian. Ripens in late August. Green/yellow. Super-hardy. Fruit medium size, juicy, acid, moderately coarse. Good for sauce and pies. Tree very vigorous; does well where few other varieties survive. Bears at young age.

Hiburnal: -50°F or colder. Old Russian**.** Ripens in mid September. Yellow with striping. A huge, tart apple good for pies and baking. When top-worked, the tree implants some hardiness to tender varieties.

Honeycrisp: -40°F. Keepsake X Unknown. Ripens in late September. Red with some yellow. A sweet, exceptionally crisp-textured apple rated superior to McIntosh and Delicious for fresh eating. Good keeper.

Honeygold: -50°F or colder. Haralson X Golden Delicious. Ripens in October. Yellow. The north's answer to Yellow Delicious! Similar flavor and texture, but with superior storage qualities.

Hyslop Crab: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Dark red. White flowers, yellow fleshed; good for cider and culinary purposes. Tree is upright, and vigorous.

Iowa Beauty: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage; Patten introduction. Ripens in mid-late August. Yellow with red overlay. A high quality culinary/dessert apple. Very juicy with a sweet tang; the core becomes pink sugar when overripe.

Irish Peach: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Irish seedling X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in mid August. Yellow with red blush. Attractive apple with good tart/sweet balance; good for eating and sauce. Not a keeper.

***Jenner Sweet:** -40°F. Fameuse X Crab. Ripens in late August thru early September. Yellow with red. Originated in Colton, NY on the Howard Jenner farm. Good flavored, sweet apple. Similar to Fameuse.

Jonamac: -40°F. Jonathan X McIntosh. Ripens in late September thru early October. Red. Attractive, firm fruit with flavor similar to McIntosh; fruit hangs well on tree. Great for eating and sauce.

+Jordan Russet: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow russet. Juicy, hard, excellent keeper. Makes delicious cider.

Joyce: -50°F. McIntosh X Liveland Raspberry. Ripens in late August thru early September. Yellow, washed with red. Canadian cultivar. Juicy, white-fleshed, aromatic. Somewhat similar to McIntosh.

+Kaneb Sweet: -50°F. Tolman Sweet X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. Small to medium-sized apple. Tender- skinned, juicy and sweet. Excellent fresh eating and for sauce. Keeps 2 to 3 months in storage.

+Kathryn's Favorite: -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Yellow washed with red. A rich-flavored, sweet and spicy apple excellent for fresh eating. Keeps well. Named for Fred L. Ashworth's daughter.

Keepsake: -50°F. Frostbite X Northern Spy. Ripens in October. Red. Very high dessert quality; firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Excellent keeper. University of MN introduction.

King Luscious: -50°F. Unknown; North Carolina 1935. Ripens in October. Green/yellow washed with red. Very large. The flesh is yellowish-white, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Flavorful, great for baking or cooking.

Knobbed Russet: -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Deep russet w/ bumps & knobs. Crisp, rich, high quality for eating or cider. High sugar content. Also known as "Winter Apple."

Kola Crab: -50°F or colder. Elk River X Duchess. Ripens in late September thru October. Bright green. Large green crab apple with lovely aroma and high tannins. A great candidate for hard cider. Sturdy rounded shape with leaves that turn bright, beautiful red in the fall.

Leafland Greening: -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Greenish yellow. Green cooking apple; especially nice for pies, cobblers, etc.

Lemoine Crab: -30°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Dark Red. This crab is largely planted for its ornamental features. Large crimson blossoms in the Spring give way to small (<1") but striking dark red fruit in the fall. New foliage comes in red and fades to dark green later in the season.

Liberty: -40°F with occasional winter injury. Macoun X Purdue 54- 12. Ripens in October. Deep Red. Juicy, fine-textured white flesh with good flavor. Resistant to scab, fireblight, cedar apple rust and mildew.

Liveland Raspberry: -50°F or colder. Russian. Ripens in late August through early September. Yellow with blush. Large, round and tender white fleshed fruit. Good for sauce and baking.

Lobo: -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh Open Pollinated. Ripens in mid-late August. Red. Large apple with fine textured white flesh, good quality for eating and baking. Tree bears at a young age. Originally a Canadian cultivar.

Lodi: -40°F. Montgomery X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. Very similar to Yellow Transparent, but larger and stores better.

Macfree: -40°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X PRI-48- 177. Ripens in early September. Red. All the good qualities of McIntosh, with disease resistance to boot! Bred in Canada, released 1974.

Macoun: -30°F. McIntosh X Jersey Black. Ripens in mid September. Red. Similar to McIntosh. Good eating apple. Flesh is white, highly flavored, aromatic.

***Magog Redstreak:** -50°F. Unknown; Newport, VT. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow, streaked with red. A large apple with firm, tender and juicy flesh; good for sauce, baking and fresh eating. Does not keep.

***Maidenblush:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Old American. Yellow with red cheek. A beautiful apple, as its name suggests. Good fresh or for cooking. Ripens over a long period. Annual bearer.

Mandan: -50°F. Duchess X Starking Delicious. Ripens in early-mid September. Medium to large apple with firm yellowish flesh, juicy and good eating. Tree has considerable resistance to fireblight.

Manitoba: -50°F or colder. Duchess X Tolman Sweet. Ripens in late September thru early October. Yellow with red blush. Fine-grained melting white flesh with spicy flavor, very good cooking quality.

Mantet: -50°F. Tetovsky X McIntosh. Ripens in late August. Red. Excellent for fresh eating; sweet and juicy with very pleasant flavor. Also wonderful for sauce. Tree is upright and productive.

Marlin Stephens: -50°F. Unknown parentage; Lawyer intro. Ripens in mid September. Red and yellow. Large, juicy, good for dessert and culinary use.

***McIntosh:** -40°F. Fameuse X Detroit Red. Ripens in mid September. Red. The standard of comparison. White, juicy flesh. Thin skin. Large fruit.

Melba: -50°F. McIntosh X Liveland Raspberry. Ripens in mid August thru mid September. Yellow washed with crimson. Attractive, high quality fruit. Tree is productive and bears at a young age. Silver medal winner by American Pomological Society. Ripens over several weeks.

***Milden:** -40°F. Old American; Alton NH. Ripens in October. Green with deep red blush. Also known as Winter Gravenstein. This Baldwin-type apple was popular where the true Baldwin was not hardy enough. Traditional New Hampshire variety.

***Milwaukee:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian; likely a Duchess seedling. Ripens in late September through early October. Yellow striped with red. Excellent keeper. Flavorful, slightly tart. Good for cooking and cider. Bears annually and produces young.

MN 1628: -40°F. Frostbite X Northern Spy. Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow with red blush/striping. An SLN debut appearance! This little-known sibling of Keepsake holds great promise for the northern grower. Ripening earlier than Keepsake, but with similar storage potential.

MN 1734: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Bronze russet. Small fruit is hard, yellow-fleshed, and richly flavored. Makes *excellent* tasting cider. Annual producer of heavy crops. Keeps all winter in storage.

Montreal Beauty Crab: -50°F. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in early September. Red flushed with Yellow. Though it is primarily grown for its prolific white spring blossoms, the 2" diameter fruit are perfect for culinary purposes.

***Nehou:** -30°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Yellow with red blush. An old French cider variety originating in Normandy. This apple is solely for use in hard cider, and it will make a spectacular one. A full bittersweet that can stand alone or blend.

Newtosh: -30°F. McIntosh X Yellow Newtown. Ripens in mid September. Red. Produces a high percentage of extra-fancy fruits. Skin similar to McIntosh; flesh like Yellow Newtown (the latter given a "best" rating in Beach's Apples of New York).

Niagara: -50°F. Carlton X McIntosh. Ripens in late August. Red. The tree is an exceptionally vigorous grower. Fruit is similar to McIntosh, boasting high dessert quality.

Noble Crab: -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Crab. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow w/red blush. Tree has traits of ornamental crab, but yields tasty, white-fleshed fruit ~ 2" in diameter. Best for fresh eating and cider.

Norda: -50°F or colder. Rosilda X Trail. Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow with red streaking Flesh cream colored, crisp, juicy and good for eating or cooking. Bears young, and keeps well.

Norkent: -50°F or colder. Haralson X Rescue. Ripens in early-mid September. Greenish-Yellow Under Red, Russeting. A very large (3 to 3 1/2 inches) apple. Sweet, crisp, and perfumy, with excellent flavor. Best for eating, but also a good cooking apple. Keeps 3 months in cold storage. Tree productive, upright and spreading.

Norland: -50°F or colder. Rescue X Melba. Ripens in early-mid August. Red striped. A juicy, well-colored apple for fresh eating, juice, cider, sauce and pies. Tree is a natural dwarf and produces crops at an early age. A super hardy cultivar.

Norlove: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late August. Yellow, covered with solid red. A tasty, medium-sized fruit with fair keeping quality. Firm, crisp, juicy. Tree small and spreading. An SLN crew fave! Super hardy.

Northern Lights: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Haralson X McIntosh. Red over yellow, striped. Joint release of NY and ND research stations. High quality dessert apple with a tart McIntosh flavor.

***Northern Spy:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow with red stripes. Light yellow flesh, fine grained, crisp, and juicy. Described by Beach as "very good to best." Tree is hardy, but requires a long ripening season; fruit does not always ripen fully in Zone 3.

Nova Easy-Gro: -50°F or colder. Spartan X PRI 56. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Introduced by the Canadian Dept. Of Agriculture. White-fleshed and scab-resistant; good for cooking and eating and a fair keeper.

***Northwestern Greening:** -50°F or colder. Golden Russet X Alexander. Ripens in early October. Green with red wash. Large fruit, crisp, firm, juicy, with slight aroma. An excellent keeper that is best after 6-8 weeks in storage. *Great* pie apple.

Opalescent: -40°F. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in late August - early September. Yellow with deep red overlay. Large, conic fruit with notably smooth, beautiful skin. Primarily used as a baking apple, but also quite good for fresh eating. A chance seedling found by George Hudson in Hastings, MI, ~1870.

***Original McIntosh:** -40°F. Fameuse X Detroit Red. Ripens in mid September. Red. Grafted in direct line from the original McIntosh tree discovered growing in Dundas county, Ontario in 1796.

Oriole: -50°F or colder. Yellow Transparent X Liveland Raspberry. Ripens in mid-late August. Yellow with red striping. An excellent quality dessert or cooking apple. Tree is extremely productive.

Ormiston Roy: -50°F. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in October. Clusters of bright orange fruit. A well-known ornamental that hangs on the tree late into winter, providing beauty & welcome food for the birds.

Patterson: -50°F or colder. Columbia X Melba. Ripens in mid September. Yellow with red blush. Flavor is very mild; good quality for eating and culinary use. Keeps well. Hardy in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan!

Pewaukee: -50°F. Duchess X Northern Spy. Ripens in late September - early October. Yellow with red streaking. Medium to large apple with firm white flesh, coarse and juicy. Good fresh eating and cooking. Keeps well.

+Pierce Pasture: -50°F or colder. Bethel X Alexander. Ripens in October. Red striped. Large apple with coarse, yellowish flesh and excellent flavor. Keeps well. Good for fresh eating, cider and cooking.

Prairie Spy: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow with red wash. Large fruit, crisp & juicy with excellent flavor which improves in storage. Keeps until Spring. Tree bears very young. Some resistance to scab and cedar apple rust.

Primate: -30°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens August-September. Yellow. A chance seedling discovered by Calvin D. Bingham of Camillus, NY in about 1840. An excellent early cooking and baking apple. Ripens over several weeks towards the end of Summer; flesh is fine-grained and juicy.

Priscilla: -50°F. Starking Delicious X PRI 610-2. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. Very productive annual bearer that tends to overbear if fruit not thinned. Field immune to scab; also resistant to fireblight and cedar apple rust. Medium-size fruit has good taste and crisp flesh with licorice undertones.

+Purdy: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Yellow with red blush. A large apple with tart but pleasant flavor. Apples ripen over a long season and, if left, will hang on the tree into November. Discovered in the Adirondacks in a cold Zone 3.

Puritan: -50°F. McIntosh X Red Astrachan. Ripens in late August. Red. White flesh, good flavor, somewhat tart– a McIntosh type. The tree has good structure. Tends to bear biennially.

Purple Passion: -50°F. Unknown; crab cross. Ripens in September. Deep red. A large, red-fleshed apple; great for coloring cider (hard and sweet) and may be combined with other apples to produce pink sauce. Good tannins. A beauty to cook with as well!

Red Astrachan: -50°F. Swedish importation. Ripens in early August. Green with red. Beautiful appearance. Can be used for cooking before fully ripe. Good quality eating when ripe. Flesh white, often tinged with red. Brisk, slightly tart flavor.

Red Baron: -50°F. Golden Delicious X Daniels Red Duchess. Ripens in early September. Yellow with deep red blush. Crisp, juicy flesh is good for fresh eating, pies and sauce. Stores well. Tree is tolerant to fireblight and bears at a young age.

Red Esther: -50°F. Unknown; aka Lawyer Nutmeg. Ripens in early September. Red/yellow. An aromatic crisp apple with a unique spicy flavor. Keeps well.

Red Hook: -50°F. Carlton X McIntosh. Ripens in late September. Deep red. Flesh is white or cream, with outer half turning pink when fully ripe. Very good eating apple but not great for processing.

Red June: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens throughout September. Red. A small juicy white-fleshed apple good for eating and baking. Ripens over a long period.

Red Riding Hood: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Yellow with intense red. Aromatic flavor with good sugar-to-acid ratio. Very good for fresh eating. Hardy into northern Sweden.

Red St. Lawrence: -50°F. Fameuse OP. Ripens in late October. Deep red. A beautiful red sport of St. Lawrence. Essentially identical ion all but color, which is a much deeper red than the original St. Lawrence. Tender, fine-grained white flesh becomes stained red when ripe. Very good for fresh eating; has mild, pleasant flavor.

Redant: -50°F or colder. Antonovka OP. Ripens in late September. Yellow with red wash. Originated in Morden, Manitoba. A large, white-fleshed, sweet and mild apple that beckons you to take a few more bites. Good for eating & cooking. Keeps well in storage.

Redfield: -50°F. Wolf River X Malus niedzwetzkyana. Ripens in mid-late September. Deep red. Deep pink blossoms in the Spring give way to beautiful, delicious fruit in the fall. A large red fleshed apple; almost purple, often with some russeting. Flesh is deep red under the skin, fading to pink near the core. Good for fresh eating. On the tart side; also makes excellent (and showy!) pies and sauce- a favorite of cidermakers as well. Resistant to scab; somewhat tolerant of fireblight.

Redwell: -50°F. Scott Winter OP. Ripens in late September. Red over yellow. Cream-colored mild flesh; good for eating, baking and sauce. Keeps until January in proper storage. Tree has strong structure and bears annually.

Regent: -50°F. Red Duchess X Delicious. Ripens in late September. Bright red over yellow. Very juicy; flavor as good or better than Red Delicious. High dessert quality does not diminish in storage. Fruit hangs well, rarely dropping before harvest. Resistant to cedar apple rust.

***Reinette du Canada:** -30°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid-late October. Yellow/green russet. A very old French variety, excellent for fresh eating, particularly after a month in storage (it will keep for up to 6), and well-loved for pies. Still popular in France today.

Rescue Apple-Crab: -50°F or colder. Seedling of Blushed Calville. Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow, with red striping or wash. Extremely hardy Canadian apple-crab of good eating quality. A favorite with Alaskan growers. Flesh is yellowish with sweet flavor. Pick slightly before ripe for best quality.

+Rhuby: -50°F. Unknown parentage (aka NY18491). Ripens in mid -late September. Red. Rhuby produces large fruit that is great for eating, baking and for sweet cider. It is resistant to scab and fireblight. Ripens over several weeks and is the quintessential all-purpose apple. Only ever given a number from the Geneva breeding station, it has been colloquially named after the MacKentley's grand daughter, Ella Rhuby.

+Richardson: -50°F. St. Lawrence X Duchess. Ripens in September. Red. The white flesh has a rich, mellow flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower and is regularly productive.

***Rolfe:** -40°F with occasional injury. Seedling of Blue Permian. Ripens in early September. Yellow washed with red. A medium-large heritage variety from Maine, believed to be a seedling of Blue Pearmain. Crisp, sweet and mild. Ideal for fresh eating and cooking and can keep for up to 2 months. Shows good resistance to apple scab. Rolfe is triploid, so it will not be able to pollinate other apple trees.

Sandow: -40°F with occasional winter injury. Northern Spy open pollinated Ripens in late September. Red. Fruit quality very high; aromatic, juicy and crisp with a nice, tart "snap."

***Scott Winter:** -50°F. Seedling from VT. Ripens in mid-late September. Mottled red over green. Flesh tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red. Very juicy, somewhat tart in the early part of season, becoming milder toward season's end. Tree bears young.

Secor: -30°F. Salome X Jonathan. Ripens in October. Red striped. Keeps well until Spring. Juicy fruit with good flavor and texture.

September Ruby: -50°F or colder. Rescue X Haralson. Ripens in late August. Red. Fruit is medium size, moderately acid; very good for eating, pies, and juice. Stores well. Annually productive.

Sharon: -50°F. McIntosh X Longfield. Ripens in early September. Red striped. High quality, similar to McIntosh, but sweeter and firmer. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens over long season.

+*Sherry: -50°F. Unknown parentage; Stone type. Ripens in late September through early October. Yellow with red striping. Fruit will hang on the tree all winter. Fair quality when picked, but quality improves after storing for several months. Heavy annual crop.

Silken: -50°F or colder. Sunrise X Honeygold. Ripens in late August - early September. Pale gold. A Canadian variety introduced in 1999. The Silken Apple is medium-sized with a unique translucent cream-colored skin, occasionally exhibiting a faint pink blush. Its firm, crisp, and juicy white flesh offers a sweet flavor with moderate acidity. Among the first fall apples! Best enjoyed fresh, but will keep for a month or so in cold storage. The tree has proven exceptionally vigorous in our nursery. Precocious!

***Smokehouse:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Vandevere open pollinated. Ripens in October. Red striped. Great all-purpose apple with a pleasant, spicy- sweet flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower; requires heavy pruning. Reliable cropper.

***Sofstaholm:** -50°F or colder. Old German (possibly old Russian?). Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. This cultivar came to us from Germany via Jurgin Reckin. Similar to Yellow Transparent.

Spartan: -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Yellow Newtown. Ripens in late September into early October. Red. Equal to Empire in quality and texture. Two weeks later than McIn- tosh. Keeps 'til February in storage. Bears regular heavy crops.

Spencer: -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Golden Delicious. Ripens in October. Yellow w/red blush. Eating quality excellent; core smaller than McIntosh. Vigorous!

St. Edmund's Russet: -40°F. Unknown parentage; old English. Ripens in late September. Orange russet. The earliest ripening russet. Very juicy and flavorful; makes excellent cider. Listed among the 6 best apples grown in England.

St. Lawrence: -50°F. Fameuse open pollinated. Ripens in late October. Red/yellow. Tender, fine-grained white flesh becomes stained with red when ripe. Very good for eating; has mild, pleasant flavor.

State Fair: -50°F or colder. Mantet X Oriole. Bright red. Ripens in mid-late August. White-fleshed, crisp and juicy. Excellent for fresh eating. Fruit ripens uniformly.

Stone: -50°F or colder. Blue Pearmain X Unknown. Ripens in late September. Red striped. Locally known and esteemed variety. The tree is long-lived and healthy. Sweet, yellow flesh with great flavor. Tends to overbear, so fruit may need to be thinned.

***Striped Harvey:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Green with heavy red streaks. Originally a chance seedling from Oxford, ME; rediscovered by George Stilphen of Harrison, ME.

Summer Pearmain: -40°F with occasional winter injury. English Pearmain sdlg. Ripens in mid-late September. Red. One of six apples given the rating of 'best' in Beach's *The Apples of New York*. Mild, excellent flavor. Can be susceptible to fireblight.

Sunnybroook: -50°F or colder. Heyer 12 X Morden 359. Ripens in early September. Yellow blushed red. A large apple, great for culinary use; fair for fresh eating. Fruit slightly acid, but also sweet. Flavor holds up quite well in cooking. Bears young.

***Trail:** -50°F or colder. Northern Queen X Rideau. Ripens in October. Red/yellow. An excellent sweetsharp for cidermakers, thanks to its high sugar and high acid. Bred by Dr. William Saunders in Ottawa, Ontario, and released in 1911. Re-popularized under the name Bilodeau Crab by Claude Jolicoeur.

Trailman Crab: -50°F or colder. Trail X Osman. Ripens in mid August. Green overlayed with red. A superhardy crab about 2 inches in diameter, great for eating and sauce. Flesh crisp, juicy. Tree vigorous and productive.

Tydeman Red: -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Worcester Pearmain. Ripens in early September. Red. Beautiful white flesh against clear red skin. Mild, pleasant flavor; a staff fave for a good eating apple. Keeps well.

Valentine: -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Green, blushed red. White flesh, somewhat coarse with excellent taste. A high quality eating/cooking apple. Found by Bill Adair in Edmonton, Alberta ~1965.

***Viking:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. Large fruit with juicy white flesh and a slightly tart flavor. Does not drop prematurely. Tree is a vigorous grower.

+Violi's Hanging Crab: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red. A large (2 inch) conical crab that hangs on the tree into winter. Very productive. Good flavor; slight astringency.

Vista Bella: -40°F with occasional winter injury. Melba X Senora Ripens in late August. Red blushed over yellow. Large fruit with creamy white flesh. Good quality dessert apple. Tree upright and spreading. Tends to bear biennially.

Wellington: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Cortland X Crimson Beauty. Ripens in mid-late August. Red. Large fruit ripens all at once. Excellent for sauce, culinary, and market. Juicy with a nice tart flavor.

***Westfield Seek-no-Further:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. New England origin. Ripens in late September. Red. Ripens Beach rates this "very good to best," a rare distinction in his Apples of New York. It flourishes in well-drained, gravelly or loamy soil. Flesh is rich-tasting and pleasantly aromatic. Good all-purpose household apple.

***White Winter Pearmain:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow. A fresh eating apple with very high quality flavor and texture. Stores well.

***White Astrachan:** -50°F. Early Russian. Ripens in early-mid August. Green overlaid with red stripes. Very similar to Red Astrachan, this cultivar became popular in the Midwest 100 years ago. White flesh and high quality eating. Not a keeper.

+Wilson Juicy: -50°F. Seedling of Fameuse. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow with pink blush. .Large white-fleshed, mildly tart, very juicy apple with a distinctive flavor. Good keeper.

Winekist: -40°F or colder. Malus niedzwetzkyana seedling. Ripens in late August. Light green with crimson overlay. Introduced in 1949 by Carl A. Hansen in Brookings, South Dakota. A medium-sized apple with coarse, juicy, deep red flesh. An extremely tart flavor reminiscent of cranberries. Great for sauce and cider, but also good fresh! The tree is a natural semi-dwarf, reaching only about 12-16 feet in height. Pink blossoms in Spring give way to attractive reddish foliage in Summer.

***Winesap:** -30°F. Unknown parentage; old American. Ripens in October. Red. The original Winesap; a bit hardier than Stayman, but best for the northern grower to plant in a protected location. Medium size, great for cider and fresh eating. Good keeper.

Winter Redflesh: -50°F or colder. Sasha X Redflesh. Ripens in October. Red. Small redfleshed fruit that is excellent for sauce and jelly (gives great color too!) Abundant purple flowers in spring, and has dark red colored leaves.

Winter Wildlife Crab: -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red/yellow. A crab with 1-inch diameter fruit which hangs on the tree all winter. Provides perfect winter forage for birds, deer, etc.

Wodarz: -50°F. Unknown (Wodarz 83). Ripens in late September thru early October. Green and knobby. A joint release of N. Dakota and the R.L. Wodarz family, this "ugly" apple is very sweet and stores well. Somewhat tolerant to fireblight.

***Wolf River:** -50°F or colder. Alexander open pollinated. Ripens in September. Red striped. Very large and shapely, attractive variety. Good cooker and favored for pies.

***Yellow Transparent:** -50°F or colder. Russian importation. Ripens in late July - early August. Yellow. Begins to ripen in July, is excellent for cooking (some say it makes the best sauce) and good for eating. Not a keeper.

Zestar: -50°F. State Fair X Frostbite. Ripens in mid-late August. Green with heavy red blush. A cultivar from the Minnesota breeding program. Sweet, crisp & juicy. Excellent summer apple. Keeps several weeks in cold storage.

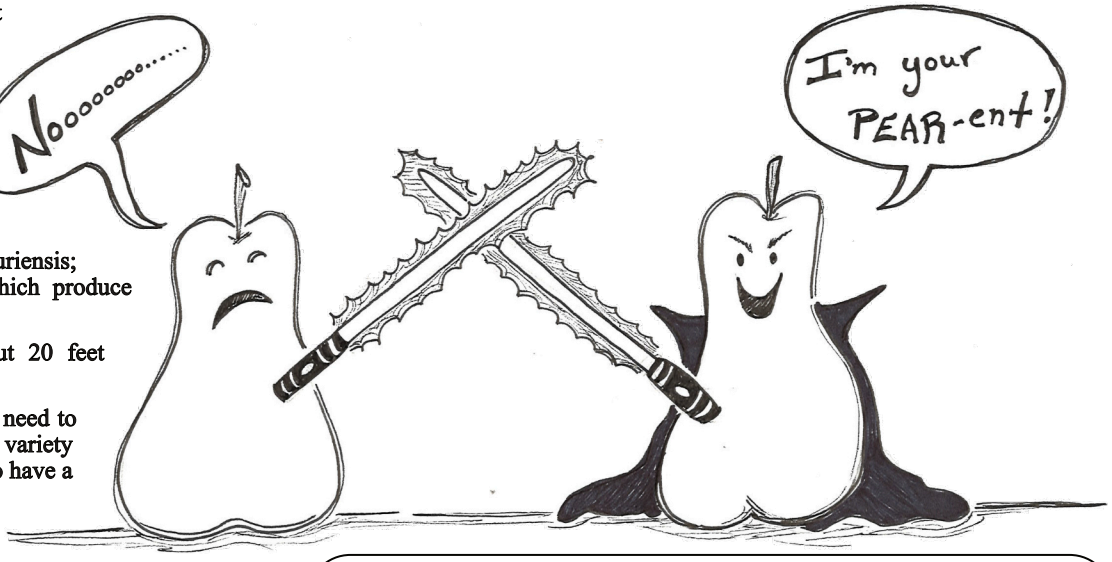
Pear trees are 3 - 5 ft. Regular price per tree is $35. Specially priced "Our Pick" options are listed on page 11.

We're proud to offer the widest selection of cold-hardy pears in the USA! We provide dozens of pear varieties that will thrive where the standard commercial varieties will not make it.

Rootstock: The rootstocks we use for our pears are Pyrus communis and Pyrus ussuriensis; hardy and vigorous growers which produce "standard" (full-sized) trees.

Spacing: Plant pear trees about 20 feet apart.

Pollination: Most pear cultivars need to be cross-pollinated by a different variety in order to produce a crop. We do have a few that are self-fruitful (as noted in the descriptions); these still benefit from pollination!



How long before it fruits? A pear tree from our nursery, if planted in good soil and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, mulching, manure, attention to pests), should yield its first fruit in 3-5 yrs.

'Our Pick' Eating Pears, $32/tree:
It's always sad to see beautiful young fruit trees with lesser-known names go unsold. To encourage folks to try an unfamiliar variety, we offer the "our pick" option. We pick your trees, you get a discount! 2 required for pollination.

Ayers: -50°F with occasional injury. Yellow with rosy overlay. Ripens in early September. Medium size fruit; very flavorful and sweet. An Anjou cross that grows well in Danville, VT. Skin is rose-tinted, somewhat russeted. Tree shape quite columnar. Resistant to fireblight.

Beierschmidt: -50°F with occasional injury. Yellow. Ripens in mid September. Originated in Iowa, a seedling of Bartlett but considerably hardier. Fruit long-necked, medium size, yellow, thin-skinned, and extremely tender and melting. Fruit flavor and quality of the very best, with no grit cells.

Bolshaya: -50°F or colder. Green. Bolshaya (loosely 'large' in Russian), is a round, ussurian pear of Russian origin. Green, and resembling an apple, this is among the hardiest of all Russian pears, yet is still of high quality. Originally evaluated by the South-Ural research institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing.

Bulgaria: -50°F or colder. Green with red blush. Ripens in early September. Another release from South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit &Vegetable Growing. Less is known about this pear, though it has been described as an excellent eating pear ripening around the same time as Bolshaya.

Cabot: -50°F or colder. Yellow with red cheek. Ripens in mid-September. Medium sized fruit and extremely winter hardy. The flesh is melting, sweet, aromatic, and good for fresh eating. Introduced by Armando Bona of Vermont. A profusion of double blossoms in the Spring make it a great ornamental as well!

Celine: -50°F or colder. Ripens in early October. A seedling of Patten, from crosses made by Celine Caron in Quebec. Large, sweet, juicy fruit with buttery texture. Keeps well if picked about 1 week before ripe and allowed to ripen in cool storage.

Celyo: -50°F with occasional injury. Ripens in Late September. Another Patten seedling from Celine Caron in Quebec, CA. Smaller than Celine with sweet, melting flesh.

+Chazy River: -50°F with occasional injury. Ripens in early-mid September. The parent tree is a seedling growing in Scotia, NY, is about 200 years old and was brought to our attention by Joe Lavorando. Fruit is small to medium in size, good for fresh eating and canning. Precocious bearer!

***Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

David: -50°F or colder. Green, turning golden brown. Ripens in early October. Astringent and not generally used for fresh eating, this Ussuriensis cross is prized for perry and often used for cider blends.

Eden: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Ripens in early September. Discovered by David Fried in Vermont. Large fruit with sweet melting flesh; has few grit cells, and is hardy into northern Vermont.

+Ely: -50°F or colder. Ripens in October. The parent tree has been growing in Ely, MN for at least 100 years. Brought to our attention by Sandy Okstad. Small, sweet, good for canning and processing. This tree has to be hardy, if you know anything about Ely, MN!

Frederica: -50°F. Green with some brown. Ripens in late September. This pear is of unknown origin, but is not to be missed! Producer of large, juicy fruit. Superb eating quality.

***Golden Spice:** -50°F or colder. Golden brown. Ripens in late August. A small, very hardy ussurian pear. Good pollinator and a vigorous grower. Flesh is tart and spicy; good for canning and for wine. Introduced in 1949 by University of MN. Good resistance to fireblight.

+Hudar: -50°F or colder. Yellow. Ripens in late July - early August. Originated on the Hudar farm in Hammond, NY; one of our best eating pears, and also good for canning. Early and productive. Fruit size is a bit smaller than a Bartlett with sweet, juicy flesh. Tree is self-fertile.

John: -50°F or colder. Ripens in mid September. An extremely productive and vigorous pear. Has thick, reddish skin and is good for canning. We stopped grafting this variety for several years, but it has made a return to the catalog, thanks to a renewed demand for great perry pears. John certainly checks that box!

Jubilee: -50°F or colder. Green with red blush. Ripens in late August. Intensely vigorous across the board, this cross of P. ussuriensis and P. communis will handle -50° F with ease, and then go on produce a bumper crop the following summer! The smaller, round, somewhat tart fruit is good for canning, but customer reports indicate that Jubilee's best use is for fermented pear cider–Perry!

Pear trees are 3 - 5 ft. **Regular price per tree is $35.** **Specially priced "Our Pick" options are listed below.**

Julienne: -50°F or colder. Yellow, blushed red. Ripens in mid-late September. Discovered in the village of Sainte-Julienne, Quebec. A large, Bartlett type pear sometimes weighing 1/2 a pound at maturity. Sweet, juicy fruit may be stored for up to a month. Self-fertile and easy to grow.

Krasnobokaya: -50°F or colder. Yellow, blushed red. Ripens in September. A ussurian pear. Krasnobokaya, meaning something akin to "red-sided," is appropriately named. This medium-sized green pear will develop a very slight blush as it ripens. Sweet flesh with astringent skin; fruit that will keep up to 2 months. Originally evaluated by the South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing.

Krazulya: -50°F or colder. Ripens in late August. Another newish Russian variety! Bred by E.A. Falkenberg at the South-Ural research institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing (Pozdnyaya X Malenkaya Radost), it has received a remarkable 4.7/5 on flavor tests. This super-hardy variety is notably disease resistant, but does require a pollinator. Not a keeper.

Larinskaya: -50°F or colder. Golden brown. Ripens in late September. Another ussuriensis cross out of the South-Ural Research Institute. This smaller, roundish pear (similar in appearance to Ure) is good for eating and canning. May last 6-8 weeks in regular storage. The result of a cross between selected seedlings of Ussuriysk pear 41-15-9 and Clapp's Favorite.

Leonard: -50°F with occasional injury. Green. Ripens in late September. A medium sized green pear which ripens into a smooth, yellow, melting and flavorful fruit. Brought to the nursery's attention by Clarke Nattress.

Loma: -50°F with occasional injury. Green with light blush. Ripens in mid-late August. A large, roundish pear from the Saguenay area of Quebec; 2 hours north of Quebec City. High quality eating; a good choice for places with a short growing season. Self-fertile.

Luscious: -40°F or colder. Green/yellow with red blush. Ripens in late September - early October. South Dakota E31 X Ewart Cross. Similar to Bartlett. Large, very juicy, sweet and firm. Ripens best in storage 7-10 days after picking. Some resistance to fireblight. Beautiful Fall foliage.

+Manning-Miller: -50°F with occasional injury. Yellow/green. Ripens in early-mid September. Firm flesh is sweet when green or ripe. Texture is coarse but pleasant; stands up well to processing. Tree grows strong and yields abundant crops. Self-fertile.

+Nova: -40°F with occasional injury. Yellow. Ripens in mid September. Among our best eating pears. Named by Bill MacKentley after his daughter, Nova. Large, round, melting and juicy. Can be used green or ripe. Hangs well and is self fertile.

O'berg: -50°F with occasional injury. Ripens in September. This medium to large-sized pear ripens to a fine quality fruit. Excellent canned. The original tree grew just south of Ogdensburg, NY for 50 years.

Olia: -50°F. Ripens in mid September. An vigorous old ussurian variety. Not a fresh eater; Olia is an excellent perry pear!

Ovaltaya: -50°F or colder. Ripens in September. Another release from South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing, and another newcomer to the United States and our catalog. Again here, less is known about this cultivar, but it has a reputation for exceptional vigor and hardiness.

Patten: -50°F. Yellow with red blush. Ripens in early October. Very large fruit with excellent eating quality. One of the latest-ripening pears. Should be picked about 1 week before ripe and allowed to ripen in cool storage.

***Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

+Schroeder Hardy: -50°F or colder. Yellow. Ripens in early September. This pear has been around for nearly a century. It regularly ripens in ND, bearing large fruit with sweet, melting flesh; good for fresh eating and canning, with very few grit cells.

Severianka: -50°F or colder. Ripens in late August. This pear was also evaluated at South-Ural, and was selected for eating quality and vigor. Trees regularly bear 3 years after planting, and a 6-7 year old tree can regularly produce 45 lbs. of fruit! Ripens in late August and is best picked a few days early; not a keeper.

Shipova: -50°F with occasional injury. Orange/yellow. Ripens in mid September. A very unique pear, the breeding history of which is somewhat fuzzy. Shipova is known to be the product of an unusual cross: Sorbus aria X Pyrus communis. This sweet, buttery pear is somewhat small and resembles an Asian pear in shape. You may have to wait a few extra years for this delicious fruit; Shipova can be slow to bear.

Southworth: -50°F or colder. Light green. Ripens in late September. Good-flavored, Bartlett-sized, sweet pear with juicy flesh that is firm becoming melting. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower. Originated in Northern NY. Self-fertile.

St. Sophie: -50°F with occasional injury. Yellow. Ripens in late September - early October. Unknown origin. Bill MacKentley tasted this pear in northern Quebec and acquired some scionwood. We have been propagating it for a number of years here at SLN, and it has displayed significant hardiness and vigor. Fruit is large and juicy with sweet, melting flesh.

+Stacy: -50°F. Yellow with deep blush. Ripens in mid August. A prolific producer of attractive medium sized fruit. Should be picked in mid August, before fully ripe, then allowed to fully ripen in cold storage. The original tree is at least 250 years old, and is growing near Stacyville, ME. A vigorous and sturdy grower brought to our attention by Clarke Nattress.

Summercrisp: -50°F with occasional injury. Green with light blush. Ripens in mid August. Introduced by the University of MN. This pear can be eaten green as a crisp, juicy pear similar to an Asian pear. Or, when allowed to fully ripen, it is sweet and fine textured. Vigorous grower and a good pollinator.

Taylor Apple-Pear: -40°F or colder. Green with light blush. Ripens in October. Despite the name, this is a variety of Asian pear. Among the only cold-hardy varieties out there! This round, crisp, pear can indeed resemble an apple, hence the unfortunate name. TAP is extremely vigorous, productive, and disease resistant; great candidate for harsh climates. Stores for 8+ months.

***Tyson:** -30°F with occasional injury. Yellow/green. Ripens in early August. Known since 1794, Tyson is a medium-sized conical pear. Fruit is of quality very high, especially for fresh eating. Keeps only a short time in storage. The tree is large, vigorous, and productive. Resistant to fireblight.

Ure: -50°F or colder. Ripens in early - mid August. One of the P. communis X P. ussuriensis crosses that gives hope to those aspiring to grow pears in extremely cold or fireblight-prone areas. Fruit quality is exceptional, but this is not a keeper.

Vekovaya: -50°F or colder. Green with red blush. Ripens in early-mid September. Another ussurian cross out of South-Ural Research Institute. This one is the result of 6+ decades of breeding work. The tree bears large, classically shaped pears that develop a beautiful red blush over 30-40% of the fruit as it ripens. The crisp, juicy fruit will keep for 1-2 months.

Waterville: -50°F with occasional injury. Yellow with red blush. Ripens in mid September. Large and juicy with a slightly coarse, very sweet flesh. The tree is an extremely vigorous grower. Originated in Waterville, VT. An Elmore Roots Nursery introduction.

Plum and Cherry-Plum trees are 2 - 4 ft. **Price per tree is $35**

Grafted Plums: Plums are very hardy but blossom early, making the crop susceptible to late Spring frosts. They should be planted no more than 10-15 feet apart in an area with good air drainage (high spots where cold air flows away from the tree) and good soil drainage. Plum trees are attractive, require little pruning, and grow to a height of 12-15 ft.

Rootstock: We use *Prunus americana* rootstock for our plums.

Pollination: A grafted plum tree is not able to pollinate another tree of the same name unless it is marked "self-fertile." To ensure that your grafted plum tree will give fruit, you should choose two different varieties from within the same pollen group, designated by the letter "A" or "B". You can also use a Native American seedling plum to pollinate any of the "A" group.

Alderman: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Burbank X Older Univ. of Minnesota 1985. Ripens in late August. Dark red skin; golden, sweet, juicy flesh. Vigorous and precocious bearer, sometimes fruiting one year after planting. **Pollen Group A.**

Black Ice: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. Salicina* 'Z's Blue Giant' X *P. Salicina* 'Oka;' Brian Smith; University of Wisconsin. Ripens in late July - early August. A large (2") freestone plum with dark purple-black skin and juicy red flesh. Vigorous, productive tree has a compact growth habit. Not a suitable pollinator. **Pollen Group A.**

LaCrescent: -50°F. *P. Americana* 'Howard' X *P. Salicina* 'Shiro;' Univ. of Minnesota 1919. Ripens in late August. Tender skin, yellow with red blush. Fruit is yellow-fleshed, sweet, melting and very aromatic, but does not keep long. Productive. **Pollen Group A.**

Monitor: -40°F. Unknown parentage. A hardy European plum from Washington in the early 1900s. Medium-to-large, round purple fruit with firm, golden flesh that separates cleanly from the pit. Sweet, rich flavor for both fresh eating and canning. Productive and reliable, with good disease resistance compared to many older varieties. Late-season ripening. Vigorous tree with consistent crops once established. **Pollen Group A.**

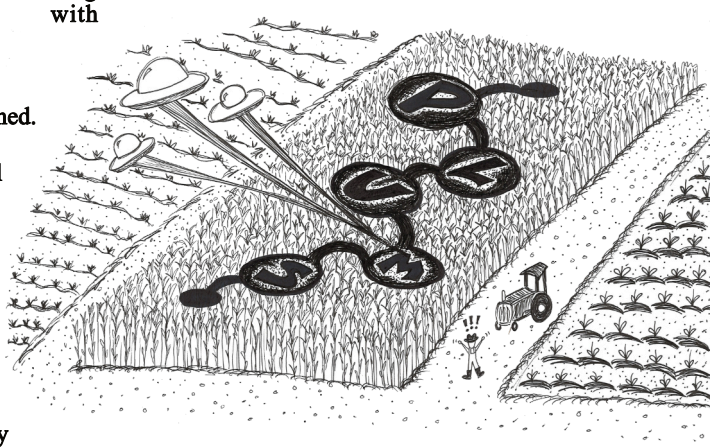
+Percy's: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *Prunus americana* X *Prunus salicina.* Ripens in late August. Percy's is a delicious plum with a rich, complex flavor. Fruit is about 1 1/2 inches in diameter, yellow-fleshed, sweet & juicy. **Pollen Group A.**

Superior: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Burbank X Kaga. Ripens in late August - early September. Introduced in 1933. The fruit is large, sweet, and juicy with a dark red skin. Flesh is firm and yellow, and of high dessert quality. A prolific bearer that will start bearing fruit at a young age. **Pollen Group A.**

Toka: -50°F or colder. *P. americana* X *P. simonii*. Dakota Experiment Station, 1911. Ripens in late August. A medium - large dark red plum with blue bloom. Flesh green- yellow and firm, with a sweet perfumed flavor. Superb pollinator. **Pollen Group A.**

Underwood: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. Salicina* 'Shiro' X *P. americana*; Univ. of Minnesota 1921. Ripens in mid August. Large fruit is red with golden yellow flesh. Juicy, melting, and tender. Pit is long and small. Fruit holds well in cold storage. Annual bearer; very productive. **Pollen Group A.**

+Vermont: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late August - mid September. A large yellow-skinned plum with sweet yellow flesh. Introduced to us by Herb Todd. **Pollen Group A.**



Ewing Blue: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. domestica spp.* Ripens in early September. An excellent prune-type plum, large and deep blue. Vigorous grower. Excellent for canning and fresh eating. **Pollen Group B.**

Golden Gage: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. domestica spp.* Ripens in early September. Sweet and lovely eaten fresh or made into plum jam. Identical to Green Gage, but with yellow skin. **Pollen Group B.**

Green Gage: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. domestica spp.* Ripens in early September. Originating in France as Reine Claude in the 1500's, then reborn as Green Gage in England, this is a very small plum with green skin and sweet-as-honey yellow flesh. **Pollen Group B.**

Hildreth: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Ripens in early September. Imperial Gage X Unknown. Developed by Dr. Hildreth at the Cheyenne, Wyoming Expt. Station. Fruit is small, but excellent quality. Notably annual and prolific bearer. **Pollen Group B.**

McLaughlin: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown; Gage type, Bangor, ME. Ripens in early September. Tree has upright, strong framework; fruit small (1.75 in) and round with yellow skin, with melting yellow flesh; juicy, rich, sugar-sweet. **Pollen Group B.**

Opal: -50°F with occasional winter injury. Oulling X Early Favorite; Swedish introduction, 1948. Ripens in August. This productive European plum bears a reddish fruit with yellow flesh, excellent for fresh eating. **Pollen Group B.**

+Pierrepont: -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late August. An excellent European-type prune plum discovered in Pierrepont, NY. Exceptionally hardy, vigorous, and productive. First grafted by Bill MacKentley and Connor Hardiman in 2022. **Pollen Group B.**

+Todd: -50°F with occasional winter injury. *P. domestica spp.* Ripens in early September. Introduced by our nursery and originally found by Herb Todd, this is a European-type prune plum, large and deep blue. Very hardy. Excellent for canning and fresh eating. **Pollen Group B.**

Yakima: -40°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage; Japanese hybrid. Ripens in mid September. A vigorous, upright tree. The fruit is exceptionally large with deep red skin and freestone yellow flesh. It's firm, sweet, and excellent quality for eating or canning. The fruit ripens over a period of 2-3 weeks. **Pollen Group B.**

Cherry-Plums resulted from crosses made in the early 1900's between *Prunus besseyi* (sand cherry) and various plums. Plant breeders wanted to produce a fruit hardy enough to withstand the severe winters of the northern Great Plains. Even if you can't grow plums or cherries due to late frosts or extreme winters, you may be able to grow cherry-plums! They grow as small trees (6-8 feet at maturity) which are hardier and more resistant to drought and late Spring frosts than any of the cherries or plums that we offer. Cherry-plums yield a small, plum-like fruit that is fair eaten fresh, but not quite as high quality as a true plum. Their life span is 10-15 years. Cross pollination is necessary, so plant at least two different varieties. Alternatively, **pollination can be accomplished with Native American seedling plum, or with any of the "A" group grafted plums.** Cherry-plums should be spaced 4 to 8 feet apart.

Deep Purple: Deep purple skin and flesh. Large size, over 1 inch, meaty with small pit. Sweet, pleasant flavor. Ripens mid-August. Prostrate growth habit, but may be trained upright for a more tree-like shape.

Sapalta: Ripening a bit earlier than Deep Purple. This fruit is dark purple inside and out. It has juicy sweet flesh, sour skin, and is nearly freestone. More upright grower than Deep Purple.

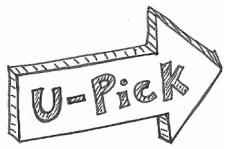
***Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

"What's this

a fast & friendly guide

VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	EARLY	MID	LATE	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING
ADANAC	X				X				X			
ALEXANDER	X					X			X			
ALL WTR HANGOVER	X					X						
ALMATA		X					X				X	
ALTON		X				X			X			X
ANOKA	X				X				X	X		
ANTONOVKA	X						X		X			
API ETOILE				X			X		X			X
ARABSCOE		X				X			X			X
AROOSTOOK SUNSET	X					X			X	X	X	X
ASHMEADES KERNEL			X				X				X	X
ASTRACHAN CRAB		X			X							X
ATLAS		X				X			X			
AUTUMN ARCTIC		X				X						X
AVENARIUS	X				X							X
BALDWIN		X					X		X		X	X
BANCROFT	X						X			X		
BEACON		X			X							X
BECHTEL	X											
BIG DEER	X					X		X		X	X	
BLACK OXFORD	X						X				X	X
BLUE PEARMAIN		X					X					
BONKERS		X					X		X		X	X
BRANDYWINE		X				X					X	
BRITEMAC		X				X						X
BROCK		X					X		X		X	
BROWN BETTY	X						X					X
BULLOCK	X						X				X	
BURGUNDY		X				X		X				X
CAMEO				X			X					X
CANADA BALDWIN		X				X		X			X	X
CANADIAN STRAWB.		X				X					X	X
CENTENNIAL CRAB	X				X	X					X	
CENTURION CRAB	X										X	X
CHAMPLAIN		X				X			X			X
CHARLAMOFF	X				X				X	X		X
CHENANGO STRAWB		X				X			X			X
CHERRYFIELD		X					X		X		X	X
CHESTNUT CRAB		X			X						X	X
CONNELL RED		X					X					X
CORTLAND		X				X		X	X		X	X
CRIMSON BEAUTY	X				X				X			
DAKOTA GOLD	X				X			X	X			X
DAVEY		X				X						X
DIS RES MCINTOSH		X				X			X		X	X
DODD BANANA		X				X			X			X
DOLGO CRAB	X					X		X			X	
DOUCE DE CHARLEVOIX		X				X		X	X		X	X
DOUGLAS WORMLESS		X				X			X			X
DUCHESS	X					X			X			X
DUDLEY	X					X			X			

one good for ?" to apple characteristics



HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE	PRODUCTIVE	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO APPLE SCAB
X				X							X
					X	X		X			
	X			X		X	X				
X		X									
							X				
				X		X					
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X	X				X	X		X		X	X
		X					X				
	X		X		X						X
X		X					X				
X				X			X				X

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VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	EARLY	MID	LATE	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING
EARLY CORTLAND		X			X				X			
EARLY HARVEST	X				X				X			
EARLY MCINTOSH		X			X							X
EARLY STRAWBERRY			X		X				X			X
EASTMAN SWEET	X						X	X				X
EMPIRE				X			X	X		X	X	X
EMPRESS				X			X	X		X	X	X
ENIGMA	X					X			X			X
ENTERPRISE			X				X		X			
FAMEUSE		X			X						X	X
FIRESIDE	X						X					X
FORT MAC MAC	X				X				X			X
FREEDOM		X					X		X		X	X
FROSTBITE		X					X				X	X
GARFIELD KING	X				X							
GEORGE WEBSTER			X				X		X			
GINGER GOLD			X			X			X			X
GLOVER GOLDIE		X				X						X
GNARLED CHAPMAN			X				X				X	
GOLDEN RUSSET		X					X				X	X
GOLDRUSH				X			X					X
GOODLAND	X					X		X				X
GRAVENSTEIN			X			X			X			X
GRIMES GOLDEN			X			X					X	
HADLOCK REINETTE		X					X		X		X	X
HARALSON	X					X			X		X	X
HAROLD BEATTIE	X					X			X	X		
HAZEN		X			X					X		X
HENRY CLAY		X				X			X			X
HEYER 12	X				X				X	X		
HIBURNAL	X					X			X			
HONEYCRISP		X				X						X
HONEYGOLD	X						X					X
HYSLOP CRAB	X					X					X	
IOWA BEAUTY		X			X				X			X
IRISH PEACH		X			X				X			X
JENNER SWEET		X			X						X	X
JONAMAC		X					X					X
JORDAN RUSSET	X						X				X	
JOYCE		X				X						X
KANEB SWEET		X							X			
KATHRYN'S FAV		X				X						X
KEEPSAKE		X					X					X
KING LUSCIOUS		X					X		X			
KNOBBED RUSSET		X					X				X	X
KOLA CRAB	X					X		X			X	
LEAFLAND GREENING			X			X			X			
LEMOINE CRAB				X								
LIBERTY				X			X					X
LIVELAND RASP	X				X				X			X
LOBO		X			X				X	X		X

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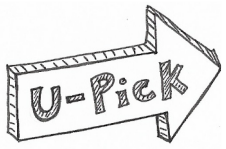
to apple characteristics



HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE	PRODUCTIVE	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO APPLE SCAB
	X						X				
X							X				
X		X									
X	X				X						
		X	X								
		X	X								
				X							
			X						X	X	X
X		X									
			X							X	
X							X				
	X		X						X	X	X
		X									
	X				X		X				
			X	X							
			X	X							
	X										
X			X								X
			X								
		X			X		X				
X							X				
X											
X			X								
	X		X		X					X	
	X	X			X		X				X
		X									
	X	X					X				
				X	X						
			X								
		X	X								
						X	X				
	X	X									
X		X					X				
X		X									
							X				
		X	X								X
		X									
		X	X				X				
			X								
			X								
				X							
X			X								X
					X	X					
X											
						X				X	
		X					X			X	
				X			X		X	X	X
		X		X							

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VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	EARLY	MID	LATE	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING
LODI		X			X				X			X
MACFREE		X			X							X
MACOUN			X			X						X
MAGOG REDSTREAK	X					X			X			X
MAIDENBLUSH		X				X		X	X			X
MANDAN		X				X						X
MANITOBA	X						X		X			X
MANTET		X			X							X
MARLIN STEPHENS		X				X			X			X
MCINTOSH		X				X						X
MELBA		X			X	X				X		X
MILDEN	X						X		X			X
MILO GIBSON		X				X						X
MILWAUKEE	X						X	X	X	X	X	
MN 1628		X					X		X		X	X
MN 1734	X						X	X		X	X	
MONTREAL BEAUTY		X							X			
MUTSU			X				X		X			X
NEHOU				X		X		X			X	
NEWTOSH				X			X					X
NIAGARA		X			X							X
NOBLE		X				X					X	
NORDA	X					X						X
NORKENT	X					X						X
NORLAND	X				X				X	X	X	X
NORLOVE	X				X				X			X
NORTHERN LIGHTS	X					X		X	X	X		X
NORTHERN SPY		X				X			X		X	X
NOVA EASY-GRO		X					X		X		X	X
NW GREENING		X					X		X		X	X
OPALESCENT			X			X			X			X
ORIGINAL MCINTOSH		X				X						X
ORIOLE	X				X				X			X
ORMISTON ROY		X					X	X				
PATTERSON	X					X			X			X
PEACE GARDEN		X					X					X
PEWAUKEE		X					X		X			X
PIERCE PASTURE	X						X		X		X	X
PRAIRIE SPY	X						X			X		X
PRIMATE			X		X	X			X			X
PRISCILLA		X				X		X			X	X
PURDY	X					X	X		X			X
PURITAN		X			X				X			X
PURPLE PASSION		X				X			X		X	
RED ASTRACHAN		X			X				X			X
RED BARON		X				X			X	X	X	X
RED ESTHER		X				X			X			
RED HOOK		X				X						X
RED JUNE		X			X	X	X		X			X
RED RIDING HOOD		X				X						X
RED ST. LAWRENCE		X				X			X			

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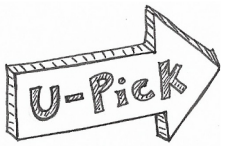

HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE	PRODUCTIVE	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO APPLE SCAB
				X			X				
		X									
		X							X	X	X
X		X		X			X				
X							X				
	X	X									
	X									X	
		X			X		X				
		X		X							
X		X		X							
					X		X				
X	X				X		X				
		X									
X			X				X				
	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
			X								
						X					
				X							
	X				X						
	X										
					X						
					X						
					X		X				
		X					X				
	X				X						
	X		X		X		X				
X		X									
X	X	X	X	X							
				X							
X		X		X							
					X						
						X		X			
							X			X	
		X	X								
		X	X				X				
X			X	X							
		X	X	X							
X	X	X					X				
	X	X			X						
				X			X				
									X	X	X
	X					X	X				
X											
		X	X				X				
			X								
		X									
		X								X	
		X					X				
X		X					X				

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VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	EARLY	MID	LATE	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING
REDANT	X					X			X			X
REDFIELD						X					X	
REDWELL		X				X		X	X			X
REGENT		X					X		X			X
REINETTE DU CANADA		X					X		X			X
RESCUE	X				X							X
RHUBY		X				X	X		X		X	X
RICHARDSON		X				X						X
ROLFE		X				X			X			X
SANDOW		X				X			X			X
SCOTT WINTER		X				X				X		
SECOR			X				X					X
SEPTEMBER RUBY	X				X							X
SHARON		X				X					X	
SHERRY	X						X	X			X	
SILKEN		X				X			X		X	X
SMOKEHOUSE		X					X		X		X	X
SOFSTAHOLM	X				X				X			X
SPARTAN		X					X	X				X
SPENCER		X					X					X
ST EDMUNDS RUSSET		X					X				X	X
ST LAWRENCE		X				X			X			X
STATE FAIR	X				X							X
STONE	X						X					X
STRIPED HARVEY		X				X					X	X
SUMMER PEARMAIN				X			X					X
SUNNYBROOK		X				X				X		
SUNRISE		X				X						X
SWEET MCINTOSH		X				X						X
SWEET SIXTEEN		X				X					X	X
SWEET WINESAP			X				X		X			X
TETOVSKY	X					X			X			X
TOLMAN SWEET		X					X				X	X
TRAIL		X			X						X	X
TRAILMAN	X				X						X	X
TYDEMAN RED		X			X							X
VALENTINE		X			X				X			X
VIKING		X				X			X			X
VIOLI'S HNG CRAB		X					X				X	
VISTA BELLA		X			X				X			X
WEDGE	X						X		X			X
WELLINGTON		X			X							X
WESTFIELD SNF		X					X		X		X	X
WHT WTR PEARMAIN		X					X					X
WHITE ASTRACHAN		X			X							X
WILSON JUICY		X				X					X	X
WINEKIST			X		X						X	
WINTER WILDLIFE	X						X					
WODARZ		X					X		X		X	
YELLOW TRANS	X				X				X			X
ZESTAR		X			X							X

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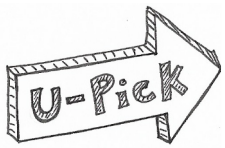

HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE	PRODUCTIVE	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO APPLE SCAB
			X	X							
		X		X						X	X
	X		X		X		X				
		X	X								
X		X	X								
	X					X	X				
	X				X				X		
X			X								X
		X									
X	X	X								X	X
		X	X								
		X			X						
	X				X						
X			X		X						
	X		X								
X	X		X		X						
X							X				
		X	X		X						
	X	X									
X		X									
X		X			X		X				
		X					X				
X	X		X		X						
X						X					
				X	X						
	X										
			X	X							
		X	X								
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X											
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	X				X		X				
	X				X		X				
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X			X								
X		X									
		X	X	X							
	X	X									
	X				X	X		X			
X		X	X							X	
X							X				
		X	X		X						X

Pie Cherries: 1 - 3 ft. trees - $35 each; $325 package of 10.

Though there are no sweet cherries that will make it this far north, pie or "sour" cherries are much hardier and, with care, will flourish and fruit here. These bright red cherries are excellent for pies, cheesecake topping, etc. They make delicious juice, and they're also great fresh. Late Spring frosts may occasionally kill the blossoms on these early-blooming pie cherries, a problem which can be partially prevented by planting in a protected spot near a house or barn. Because cold air flows downhill, try to plant cherry trees on or near the top of hillsides. They grow best in rich, well-drained soils. Many of the varieties listed below are from the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. These are attractive and highly productive trees that generally top out around 8-10 feet (smaller than Bali) and have a fairly bushy growing habit. The large, quarter-sized fruit makes picking go fast; they will yield 20-25 lbs. of fruit per year at maturity.

Pollination

All varieties below are self-fertile, but yields will be benefit from another variety nearby.

Spacing

Bali is the largest, and should be spaced 10-12 feet apart. The rest should be spaced at 8-10 feet, with the exception of Cutie Pie, which could be spaced at 6-8 feet.

Bali: -50°F with occasional injury. Unknown parentage; *Prunus cerasus*. Ripens in mid July. A well-known pie cherry which also goes by the name 'Evans.' Brix = 15-17°. Discovered growing near Edmonton, Alberta by Ieuan Evans. Bali has fruited after withstanding -43°F. A vigorous grower and precocious producer, yielding large (1 inch) fruit excellent for pies, sauces, jams and fresh eating. Five-year old trees have produced up to 10 gallons of fruit. Trees are from tissue culture, which means there is no graft or rootstock to worry about. A natural dwarf, this tree will reach about 12 feet in height.

Carmine Jewel: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late July. Brix = 18–22°. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan.

Crimson Passion: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late July - early August. Brix = 20–22°. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. Has the highest brix of the series, but also a 10-15% lower yield than the others on most years. Larger fruit; also marginally larger pits, which can be an advantage for processing.

Cupid: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Brix = 17–19°. Ripens in mid- late August. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. The largest fruit in the series, often weighing in at 6+ grams. Excellent for processing, lower on brix.

Cutie Pie: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in mid July. Brix = 18-20°. A later release from University of Saskatchewan; not a member of the romance series, but with very similar genetics. An early ripening cherry with a very compact growth habit making it especially well-suited to containers or small gardens. Fruit is smaller but sweet.

d'Artagnan: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in early-mid August. Brix = 17-19°. A later release from University of Saskatchewan; not a member of the romance series, but with very similar genetics. Named after the Musketeer; larger fruit than Carmine Jewel, high flesh-to-pit ratio. Limited availability; considered more of a "collector's" selection.

Juliet: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late July - early August. Brix = 19-21°. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. Among the most palatable for fresh eating in the series. Medium-large fruit. Very popular with home orchardists.

Romeo: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in early - mid August. Brix = 18-20°. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. Darkest flesh and juice of series; great for wine, juice, or processing. High anthocyanin levels give the juice a wine-like flavor.

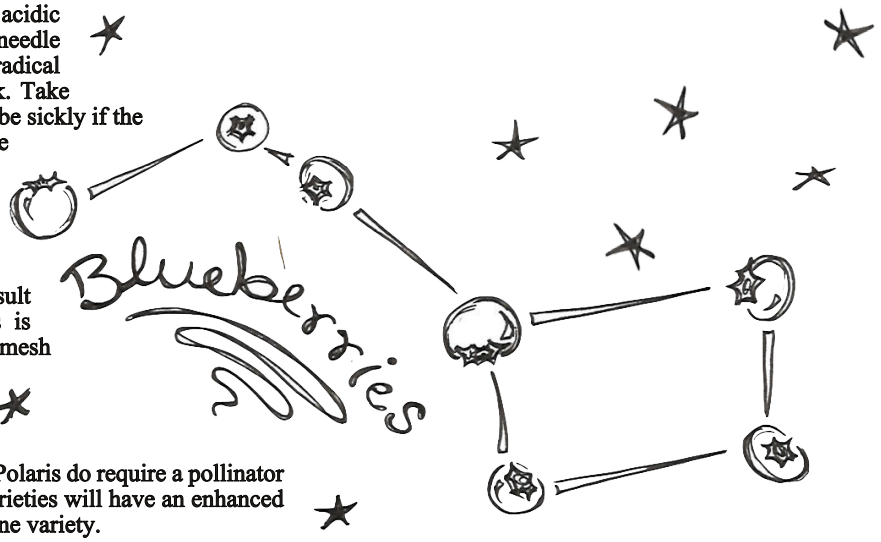
Sweet Thing: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late July. Brix = 19-21°. A later release from University of Saskatchewan; not a member of the romance series, but with very similar genetics. Bred specifically for fresh eating: sweeter, lower acidity, but with lower productivity than Juliet or Carmine Jewel. Not widely released; often classed as experimental.

Valentine: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late early - mid August. Brix = 16-18°. Ripens in late July. From the 'romance series' out of University of Saskatchewan. Bright red fruit with a more classic "pie cherry" flavor. Good for processing; not as sweet as Juliet/Romeo.

Wowza!: -50°F with occasional injury. *Prunus cerasus* X *P. fruticosa*. Ripens in late August. Brix = 18-20°. A later release from University of Saskatchewan; not a member of the romance series, but with very similar genetics. Very large for a sour cherry; they have been described as "tiny Red Delicious - shaped cherries." Bred under the name 'Big Red,' this tree is a moderately lighter producer than some in the romance series, but the fruit is very impressive! The latest ripening cherry we grow.

Blueberries: 12 to 24 inch plants - $16.00 each; $275 package of 20 mixed varieties (you choose).

Good blueberry soil should be modified to be on the acidic side; pH 4.0-5.0. A heavy annual application of pine needle mulch can help accomplish this. If more radical acidification is needed, plain sulfur will do the trick. Take time to test the pH of your soil; blueberry plants will be sickly if the soil is not acid enough. Since you will have to provide water and bird protection, plant a small bed or patch rather than a long row. A good, continuous water supply is a must (drip irrigation or overhead), especially during fruit set, enlargement, and ripening. Insufficient water will result in small, poor-quality berries. Screening for birds is necessary as well. A tightly enclosed plastic or wire mesh should be used during the entire ripening period if you expect to get any fruit!



Pollination

Most of our cultivars are self-fruitful. Chippewa and Polaris do require a pollinator of a different variety nearby, but even self-fruitful varieties will have an enhanced crop (quantity as well as fruit size!) with more than one variety.

Spacing

Northblue and Northcountry should be spaced at 3-4 feet, while Chippewa, Patriot, Polaris and Superior require 4-5 feet between plants. Blueray and Northland should be allowed 5-6 feet between plants. Spacing between rows should be 6 to 8 ft.

Blueray: -40°F with occasional injury. 6 feet at maturity. Mid season berry. Bred by Michigan State University in the late 1970s, Blueray is a classic mid-season northern highbush that remains a U-pick favorite across cold climates. It produces exceptionally large, sweet berries with firm texture. A vigorous, upright shrub with glossy blue fruit and burgundy fall foliage. Susceptible to blueberry shoestring virus.

Chippewa: -50°F with occasional injury. (G65 X Ashworth) X U53. 4-5 ft. at maturity. Mid season berry. This half-high bush will reach 4 ft. in height. Chippewa is a mid season berry with classic aluminum blue color. Fruit is of medium size and very sweet. Needs a pollinator.

Duke: -40°F with occasional injury. Ivanhoe X Earliblue. 6 feet at maturity. Early season berry. Released by the USDA in 1987 from Beltsville, Maryland. Duke is known for blooming late to avoid spring frost while still fruiting early. Berries are large and very firm; excellent shelf life.

Huron: -40°F with occasional injury. 6 feet at maturity. Early season berry. A newer selection from Michigan State University. Produces large, firm berries with dry picking scars, excellent flavor, and notably long storage life. The bush is vigorous, upright.

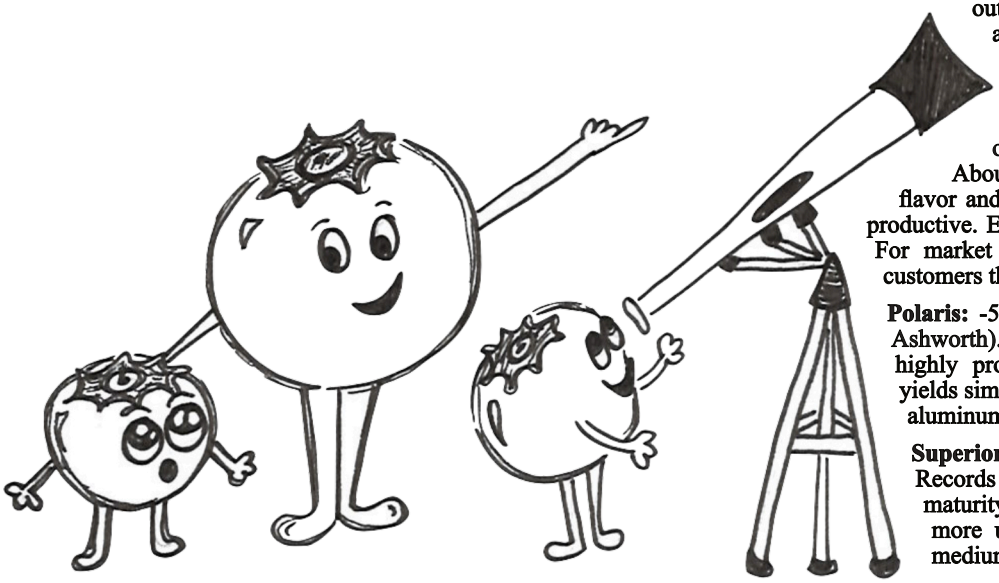
Jersey: -40°F with occasional injury. 6-7 feet at maturity. Late season berry. An heirloom highbush, Jersey dates back to 1928. Bears medium-large, sweet berries ideal for fresh and baking. The plant grows into a tall, attractive shrub; productive and ornamental. Susceptible to blueberry shoestring virus.

Nelson: -40°F with occasional injury. Bluecrop X Berkeley. 5-6 ft. at maturity. Late season berry. Introduced in 1988, Nelson is a productive, vigorous, and upright bush. Berries are large; just a bit smaller than Patriot; Very easy picking. The berries are a deep blue color, classic of highbush blueberries. Flavor is sweet and fruit is firm, making Nelson a great choice for fresh eating and culinary purposes.

Northblue: -50°F with occasional injury. (G65 X Ashworth) X US3; University of Minnesota. 2-3 ft. at maturity. Early-mid season berry. Berries are large and dark blue, with flavor superior to most highbush cultivars. At maturity will produce 5-8 lbs. fruit per bush. A real "workhorse" and very reliable cropper. Fall color particularly vivid.

Northcountry: -50°F with occasional injury. (G65 X Ashworth) X R2P4; University of Minnesota. 3-4 ft. At maturity. Early season berry. Introduced in 1983. This half-high blueberry has shown itself to be very hardy, vigorous and productive. Mature plants yield 3-7 lbs. of fruit/plant. Fruit is medium sized, with an attractive aluminum blue color.

Northland: -40°F. Michigan University. 4-5 ft. at maturity. Early-mid season berry. Expansive crown and sweeping branches. Northland will out-produce the other cultivars listed because it is a larger bush, but is not quite as hardy in extreme climates. Berries are medium size and sweet with mild flavor. Great for fresh eating.

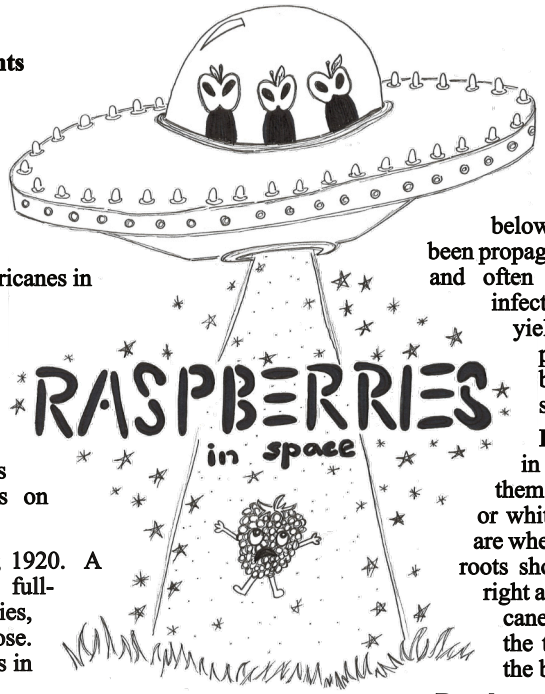


Patriot: -40°F. US3 X Earliblue; University of Maine. 4-5 ft. At maturity. Early season berry. About as hardy as Northland. Berries have great flavor and are very large (some cover a quarter). Highly productive. Easy picker. Good choice for U-pick operations. For market fruit, this is the variety that impresses our customers the most.

Polaris: -50°F with occasional injury. Bluetta X (G65 X Ashworth). 4 ft. At maturity. Earliest ripening berry. A highly productive, early ripening half-high berry with yields similar to Northblue. Berries are very aromatic with aluminum blue color. Needs a pollinator.

Superior: -50°F with occasional injury. MN 5451: Records lost; probably G65 X Ashworth. 4 ft. At maturity. Mid-late season berry. Similar to Chippewa; more upright than Northblue. Berries are large and medium-blue, with a pleasant, balanced flavor.

Red Raspberries: 12 - 18 inch plants
$7 each; $70 package of 12



Boyne: Chief X Indian Summer. Canes grow to about 5 ft. and are vigorous, erect and sturdy. Berries do not weigh down the canes, Boyne is a reliable cropper here and has shown itself to be very hardy. Fruit is red, medium size, with good raspberry flavor; our favorite for freezing. Bears on floricanes in early July.

Killarney: Chief X Indian Summer. Medium-size canes; 5 feet or a bit higher. Killarney is a light honey-red, and is extremely sweet for a raspberry. Tends to bear in clusters that weight down the canes- some support is recommended. Holds up well for processing or market. Bears on floricanes in early-mid July.

Latham: University of Minnesota release; 1920. A prodigious producer of large, bright red, full-flavored berries. Perfect for fresh eating, pies, jams, etc. Fruit cohesion can be a bit loose. Some disease resistance. Bears on floricanes in mid-late July.

Nova: Southland X Boyne. This hardy, reliable producer was released from the Nova Scotia Experiment Station in 1981. The medium-sized, high-quality fruit ripens a few days before Boyne. Long shelf life. Yields tend to be high from this exceptionally vigorous grower. Bears on floricanes in early July.

Prelude: Cornell University release: Geneva Experiment Station. Upright, vigorous and productive. Easy to grow. Known as one of the earliest bearing raspberries. Wonderful for fresh eating, canning, baking, etc. Bears a heavy crop on floricanes in late June - early July, and then a smaller crop on primocanes in early Fall. May be tender in Zone 3.

Souris: Improved Boyne. Morden Research Station, Manitoba. Souris refines the classic, Boyne. Appreciated for being slightly sweeter and more productive, with stronger resistance to spider mites and other common diseases. Bears on floricanes in early July.

When purchasing raspberry plants, it is an advantage to start with plants that are "clean" or free of virus. There are many viruses which affect raspberries, and these are found to varying degrees in all parts of the country. The raspberry plants listed below are "virus indexed," meaning that they have been propagated from stock that is free of virus. They can and often will, however, gradually become virus-infected in later years, giving lower and lower yields after many years in the same spot. If properly managed, however, raspberries can be one of the easiest and most rewarding small fruits to grow.

Planting: One of the most common mistakes in setting out raspberry cuttings is planting them too deep. Make sure the living buds (green or white) near the root are not buried. These buds are where the new growth will come from. While the roots should be under the soil, the buds should be right at the surface so that light can reach them. The cane above may put out leaves or die back, but the top of the cane is unimportant compared to the buds near its base.

Raspberry Care: Set plants in rows rather than in a patch. , Red raspberries will "sucker", making new plants by sending out shoots from the roots. To limit their expansion, we rototill the soil between the rows 3-4 times in a season. We also mulch only in the rows, never between them (mulching encourages suckering). Keep the rows manageable by pruning old and dead canes each year for floricane (Summer bearing) varieties or by mowing the whole patch after harvest if you are managing for primocane (Fall bearing) berries. After several years, if the plants show signs of virus (general decline), dig up some of the new shoots and start them in another location. Raspberries like an acid soil (pH around 5) and lots of organic matter...leaves, manure, etc.

Pollination. It is not necessary to plant more than one variety for pollination, but it will increase yield.

How long before they fruit? Raspberries will usually yield fruit the second year after planting, reaching full production in 3-4 years.

Spacing. Raspberries should be set 1-2 ft. apart, with 6-8 ft. between rows.

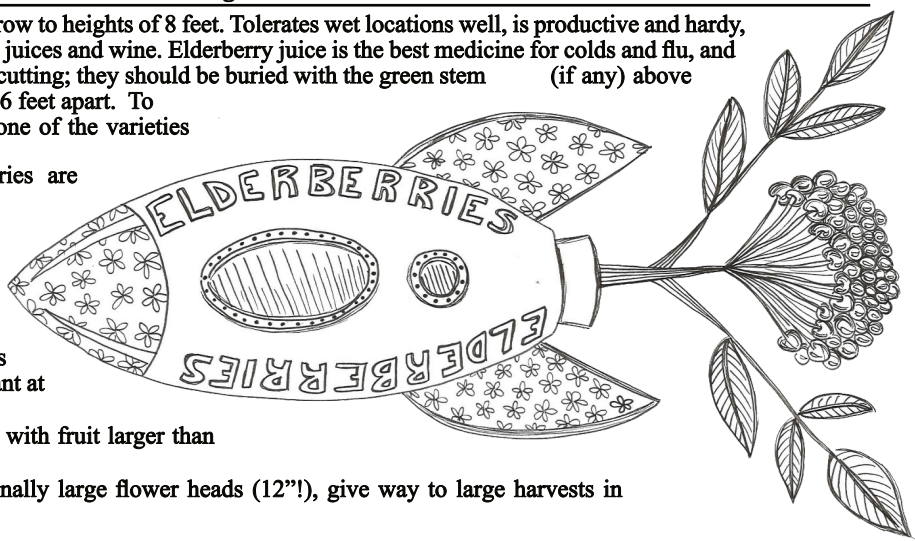
Purple Raspberries
12 - 18 inch plants - $8 each; $80 package of 12

Purple Raspberries have the growth habit of a black raspberry. They do not spread by layering (sending shoots out underground) as red raspberries do, but tend to "stay put" where they are planted. The canes are longer, with wider-spaced, very "catchy" thorns, and tend to want to bend down to touch their tips to the ground. They should be tied to a trellis or wire support.

Brandywine: Hilton X NY631; NY Ag Experiment Station, Geneva, NY. A cross between a red raspberry and a black raspberry, Brandywine is a large, gorgeous berry with a tart, full flavor. It is marginally hardy for our area, but we have returned it to the catalog because we never stopped loving its special "real raspberry" flavor. Occasional injury in Zone 3.

Elderberries: 1 foot rooted cuttings - $10.00 each

A fruit-bearing bush and attractive ornamental that will grow to heights of 8 feet. Tolerates wet locations well, is productive and hardy, and has lovely fall foliage. Berries are ideal for pies, jam, juices and wine. Elderberry juice is the best medicine for colds and flu, and a wonderful winter tonic! These plants come as a rooted cutting; they should be buried with the green stem (if any) above the ground and the rest just below the surface. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. To ensure pollination and abundant fruit, plant more than one of the varieties listed below.



Adams - Originated in NY state in 1926. The berries are exceptionally large; they make for quick picking.
Johns - From the Nova Scotia Experiment Station. Has large berries and clusters, ripens earlier than Adams.
Nova - Originated in Nova Scotia in 1946 as an open pollinated seedling of Adams. Fruit is large, sweet and uniform.
Pocahontas - University of Missouri release. Vigorous grower and heavy fruit producer; up to 25 pounds per plant at maturity!
York - Originated in NY state, 1964. A very large bush with fruit larger than Adams. Considered one of the best cultivars.
Wyldewood - University of Missouri release. Exceptionally large flower heads (12"!), give way to large harvests in August.

Juneberries: 1 -2 foot plants - $16.00 each; $275 package of 20 mixed varieties (you choose).

In Canada these are known as "Saskatoons." Plant breeders have worked with Juneberries (the native shrub is sometimes called Serviceberry or Shadblow) since the early 1900's; breeding for size, quality of fruit, and for higher production. Similar to a blueberry in looks and taste, the fruit hangs in clusters from spreading, vase-shaped bushes which vary in height from 6-10 feet (most *Amelanchier alnifolia*) up to 20-25 ft. (Autumn Brilliance). Suckering, the sprouting of multiple stems from the root, is considered a desirable quality, since it increases the fruiting capacity of the bush. Plants are initially small, and can benefit from being set into a garden for 1-2 years, where they will receive extra watering and weeding, before being moved to their permanent location. For many people, Juneberries are easier to grow than blueberries because they don't require acid soils. They will grow well in a variety of soils, but prefer a loamy site with a pH of 6.0-7. It can be damp, but not constantly wet.

Pollination: Juneberries are self-fertile; however, planting more than one cultivar will enhance yields.

Spacing: 4 to 5 feet apart for Isaac and Regent; 6 to 8 ft apart for Honeywood, Lee #8, Martin, Nelson, Northline, Pembina, Parkhill, and Smokey; 10 to 15 feet apart for Autumn Brilliance, Princess Diana, Thiessen and Trapiste. For a hedge effect, spacing can be slightly closer.

Autumn Brilliance: ***Amelanchier grandiflora.*** Our tallest Amelanchier; reaches a height of 20-25 feet. Beautiful white blossoms are followed by sweet, purple fruit. Beautiful as an ornamental, but also highly productive! Bark is smooth light gray, reminiscent of beech, and the Fall foliage is brilliant red-orange.

Honeywood: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** A low-suckering, medium sized plant; tops out at 8-10 feet. Starts producing large, sweet/tart fruit at a young age.

Isaac: ***Amelanchier* × *wiegandii.*** A compact, productive selection ideal for small-scale growers. Isaac forms a neat shrub roughly 6 ft tall at maturity. Large, sweet berries are high in pectin and excellent for jams and fresh eating. Should be picked promptly to avoid drop.

Lee #3: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Bred by Lee Lloyd of Barrhead, AB. in the late 1980s. This low-suckering variety will get a bit larger than Lee #8, topping out at 10-12 feet. The fruit comes in around the 15 mm mark and has remarkably intense flavor.

Lee #8: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** A productive cross of Thiessen and Northline that yields large (16mm), delicious berries. This reliable yearly producer will grow to 6-8 feet in height. Another Lee Lloyd selection.

Martin: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Medium sized, reaching heights of 8-10 feet. The medium-large fruit ripens very uniformly; earliest bloomer.

Nelson: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Moderate suckering and a shorter plant; reaching only about 5 ft. at maturity. Medium-sized fruit is low on seeds and has a pleasant tanginess. A later-blooming variety.

Northline: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Free suckering. Reaches 6-8′ at maturity. Heavy producer of large, sweet berries, all within reach without the aid of a ladder!

Parkhill: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Among the taller, more upright growers of the *alnifolia* varieties we offer, Parkhill will grow to about 12. It produces very flavorful, tangy fruit with a nice sweetness; slightly smaller berries than Lee #8.

Pembina: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Fruit full-flavored, borne on long clusters. Bush upright, slightly spreading, with limited suckering. Bred in Barrhead, Alberta. Introduced in 1952.

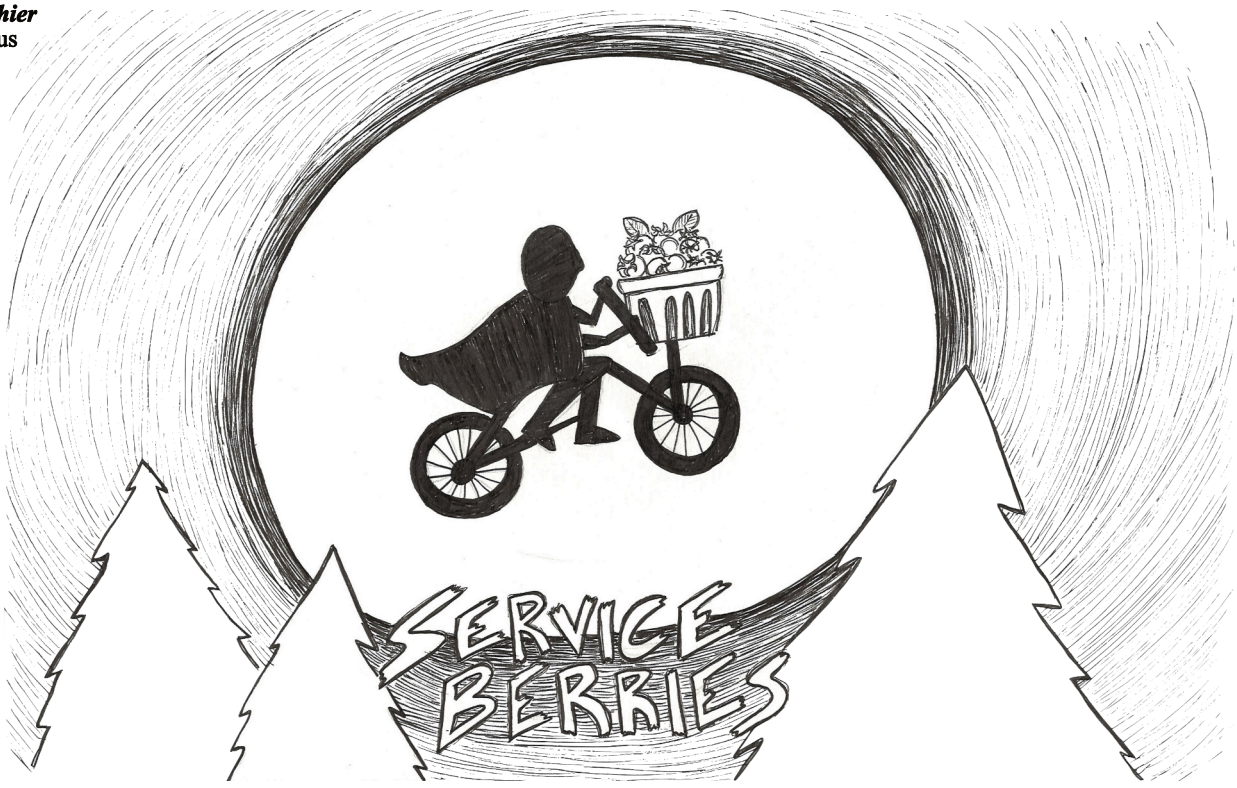
Princess Diana: ***Amelanchier canadensis.*** Can reach heights of 20 feet. Delightful, large, purplish-red fruit is sweet and abundant. Large white blossoms, and beautiful Fall color.

Regent: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** A tidy 4-6 foot shrub, bred in North Dakota. Fragrant early spring blooms give way to large, exceptionally sweet fruits by early summer.

Smokey: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** Arguably the most popular Amelanchier; the standard against which other varieties are often judged. A heavy producer of large, sweet berries. They have the highest sugar/acid ratio of any serviceberry on record. 8 ft. at maturity.

Thiessen: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Introduced in 1976. An open bush, with sprawling growth habit, reaching 12-14 feet in height; the crown possibly even wider at maturity. Moderate suckering. Fruit is large with a pleasant and mild flavor.

Trapiste: ***Amelanchier alnifolia.*** A vigorous shrub well-suited for both home gardens and commercial orchards. Mature plants grow to 8-12 feet in height with a spreading habit. Trapiste tends to form clumps via suckering. This variety produces large, sweet berries in dense clusters of up to 15 fruits, making it easy to harvest. The fruit ripens slightly later than Smokey, helping extend the Saskatoon harvest season.



American Highbush Cranberry - *Viburnum trilobum*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. An attractive, hardy, and tolerant shrub that reaches heights of 10-12 feet at maturity. Prefers a moist (not flooded!) site, but can do well in dry areas with full sun. An important wildlife species; a profusion of white flowers give way to clusters of bright red fruit in the Fall; the berries hang on the plant into winter and are excellent forage for many birds. Edible for humans, but not the most palatable. For a full hedge, plant 3 feet apart. Self fertile.

Aronias (Black Chokeberry) - *Aronia melancarpa*
$16 each or $70 package of 5 (you choose mix)
3 Varieties: Galicjanka, Nero and Viking

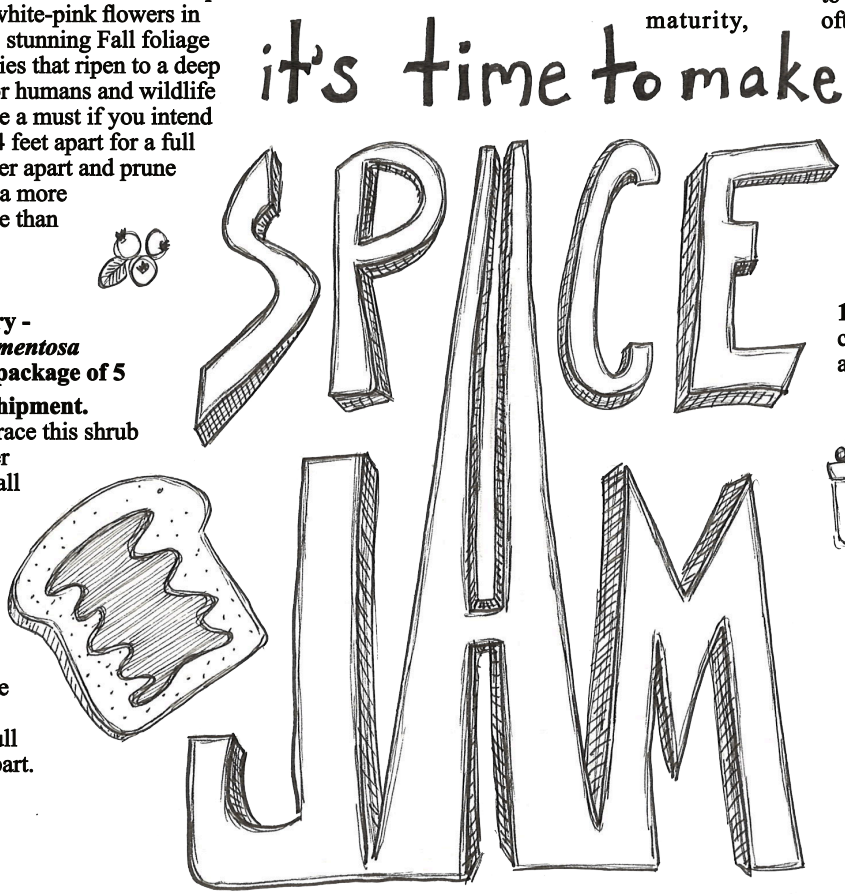
1 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. Aronia berries contain the highest known levels of antioxidants of any temperate fruit. Five times higher than blueberries and cranberries! They also contain strong anti-cancer compounds. **Nero** and **Viking** are cultivars that produce fruit that is used in Russia for pie making, and may also be processed for juice. **Galicjanka** is a newer variety and is very similar to Viking; it is said to ripen more uniformly. The berries are astringent when eaten fresh, but taste significantly improves when processed. Will reach a height of 5 feet. Plant 6 ft. apart for maximum production, or 3-4 ft. apart for a hedge.

Nannyberry - *Viburnum lentago*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. Another super-hardy native-shrub with a *lot* to offer. Tops out at 15-20 feet, showy white-pink flowers in the Spring lead into stunning Fall foliage with bright red berries that ripen to a deep blue/black. Tasty for humans and wildlife alike; netting will be a must if you intend to harvest. Plant 3-4 feet apart for a full hedge, or plant father apart and prune every 2-3 years for a more tree-like plant. More than one required for pollination.

Nanking Cherry - *Prunus tomentosa*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. Beautiful flowers grace this shrub in early Spring, later developing into small sour cherries which are good for pies, jams and jellies. Mature height is 5-6 ft. Hardy only to about -35°F. More than one required for pollination. For a full hedge, plant 3 ft. apart.



Edible Honeysuckle - *Lonicera caerulea var. edulis*
$16 each; $70 package of 5 mixed varieties

8-18 inch Plants at shipment. The fruit of this bush is a blue, teardrop shaped berry with very tiny seeds (like a blueberry). The fruit is tart, but tasty and useful for jams and jellies. These are the earliest plants in the nursery that leaf out, flower, and set fruit. Cedar waxwings adore them and so do bumblebees. The bush is not climbing, and non-invasive. It reaches a height of about 6 ft. Plant 4-5 feet apart.

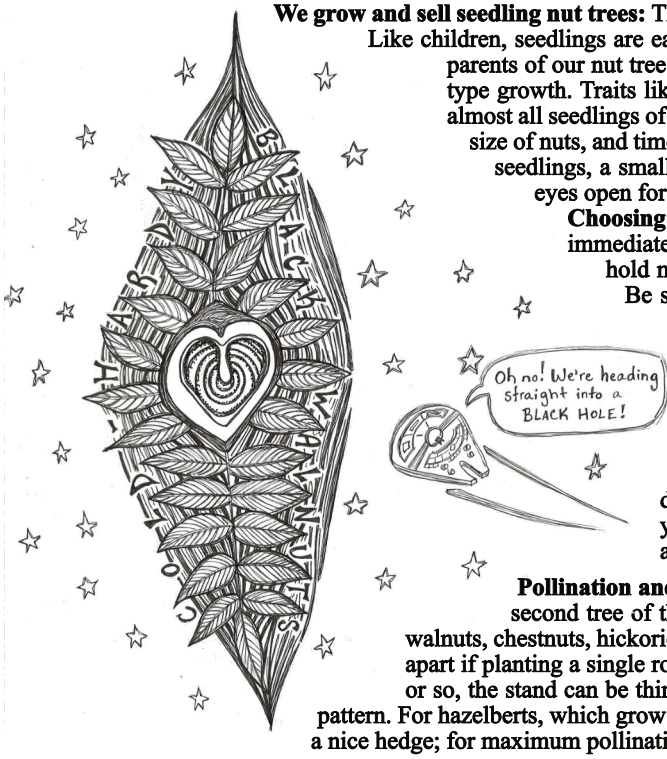
Aurora
A long, pointy berry; firm texture with good strong flavor.
Berry Blue
The tallest of our edible haskaps; a great pollinator.
Borealis
Good taste, firm texture, good for market.
Cinderella
Smaller, rounder berries on an upright and vigorous shrub.
Honeybee
A more upright shrub, like Berry Blue. Firm, flavorful fruit!
Indigo Gem
A lower growing bush, Indigo Gem is still highly productive.
Tundra
Excellent taste, softer texture.

Sand Cherry - *Prunus pumila*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. A low, spreading shrub native to northern prairies. Reaches 3–6 feet at maturity, often forming thickets that stabilize slopes and provide excellent wildlife cover and food. Fragrant white spring flowers attract pollinators, followed by small dark purple cherries relished by birds and suitable for jelly or wine. Highly tolerant of drought, wind, and poor soils. Best in full sun.

Rugosa Rose - *Rosa rugosa*
$12 each; $50 package of 5

1 - 2 ft. Plants at shipment. Native to coastal Asia; thrives even in poor and/or sandy soils. Dense, thorny growth reaches 4–6 feet at maturity, forming an effective hedge or barrier. Fragrant, single pink flowers bloom over a long season, followed by large, vitamin-rich red hips. These are great for tea, jelly, and wildlife. Extremely hardy and resistant to most rose diseases. Requires little care once established. Best in full sun. A rugged, long-lived rose for northern gardens, hedgerows, and edible landscapes.



We grow and sell seedling nut trees: These trees grow directly from the nut rather than being grafted onto a rootstock. Like children, seedlings are each genetically different. They will not be an exact copy of either parent. The parents of our nut tree seedlings are selected for superior hardiness, nut quality, and straight, timber-type growth. Traits like upright growth habit and hardiness are relatively "fixed" and are present in almost all seedlings of these parents. (Those that do not measure up are eliminated). Ease of cracking, size of nuts, and time of ripening will be more variable. Because of the genetic diversity inherent in seedlings, a small percentage will actually exceed the performance of both parents. Keep your eyes open for the "exceptional child!"

Choosing a site for your nut trees: Young nut trees require extra care during and immediately after planting, such as a deeper hole for the taproot, a good deep mulch to hold moisture, and water every day while their root systems are getting established. Be sure that you can provide water to the trees during their first growing season. Each tree should receive 5-10 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and 2-3 times per week thereafter through mid-July. Nut trees grow very fast in rich soil, and do well near river bottoms (but not in frost pockets). Soils with some clay that are not constant wet spots are good for most nut trees. They can tolerate wetter soils than fruit trees but will drown if their roots are sitting in water all year round. The exceptions to these guidelines are hazelberts, which do not have a taproot and, like fruit trees, favor light, well-drained soils. A little extra fuss and care during this first important year will yield a beautiful stand of trees that will be a rewarding asset to the landowner and to future generations.

Pollination and spacing of nut trees: Most of the nut trees we offer require pollination by a second tree of the same species to produce a good quantity of filled nuts. In a stand of black walnuts, chestnuts, hickories, or oaks, the trees should be planted 20 to 40 feet apart (or as close as 15 feet apart if planting a single row.) The closer spacing will force them to grow straight and tall; after 20 years or so, the stand can be thinned for timber. If you do not plan to thin the stand, choose the wider spacing pattern. For hazelberts, which grow as a large bush (10-15 feet tall at maturity), a spacing of 3 feet apart will make a nice hedge; for maximum pollination they should be no more than 6 to 8 feet apart.

Deer Protection: In some areas, deer may browse back the tips of black walnut and other nut trees. If this is the case, deer control measures, especially fencing to prevent access while the trees are young, will improve the growth of your nut trees. Avoid the use of "tree tubes," especially in northern areas. They can create a "mini-greenhouse" effect that leaves the tree vulnerable to winter injury.

How soon will they yield nuts? This will vary widely with species, soil, climate and care. General guidelines are 5 - 10 years for black walnuts.

Black Walnut - *Juglans nigra*
$18 each; $150 package of 10

Without question, our nut trees are far hardier than those offered by any other nursery in the country. Our Black Walnut seedlings are from parent trees planted by Fred Ashworth during his decades of breeding for hardiness, timber quality, and cracking quality of nuts. We also collect seed from a few exceptional local parent trees which meet our standards. Black walnuts yield beautiful, dark-grained lumber, as well as the rare and delicious nuts. If you wish, you may specify seedlings:

Bicentennial: The Bicentennial parent which produces these seedlings is of perfect timber type, with cracking quality equal to Thomas. Its seedlings are very hardy, produce large quantities of nuts, and are highly vigorous. **2 - 4 ft. Trees.**

Garden Tree: A precocious grower which produces an annual crop of medium-sized nuts. **2 - 4 ft. Trees.**

Northwestern: These seedlings are hardy and uniform growers. The parent tree produces an abundance of small nuts on an annual basis. Exceptionally vigorous seedlings. **2 - 4 ft. Trees.**

Well Tree: A precocious grower that produces large nuts, often biennially. **2 - 4 ft. Trees.**

Seedling Fruit	**1 - 3 ft. Trees; $4 each**	**$35 package of 10**	**$75 package of 25**

The fruit trees below are grown from seed, rather than grafted. This means that their fruit is generally of lower quality and quite a quite a bit more variable than that of a grafted cultivar. Still, they are fine for deer and wildlife plantings, and all of them are used as hardy rootstocks.

Siberian Crab - *Malus baccata*

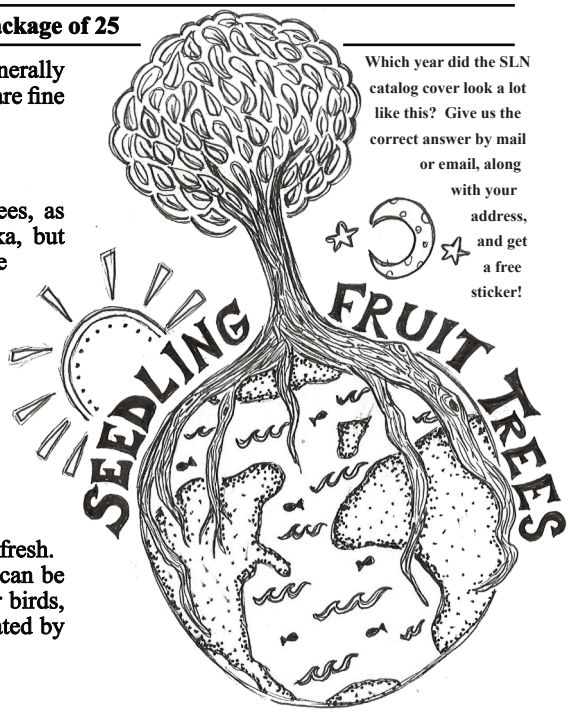
2026 will be our first year using *Malus baccata* as the rootstock for *all* of our apple trees, as antonovka becomes difficult to find. It's exceptionally hardy, even beating out Antonovka, but generally less accepting as a rootstock. A standard sized tree, it will bear fruit of variable size and quality.

Common Pear - *Pyrus communis*

We use *Pyrus communis* as a rootstock for most of the pears we graft. It is a hardy, standard size tree which, ungrafted, will bear fruit of variable size and quality. Not quite hardy as *Pyrus ussuriensis*, but compatible with European pears for grafting. Two required for pollination.

Native American Plum - *Prunus americana*

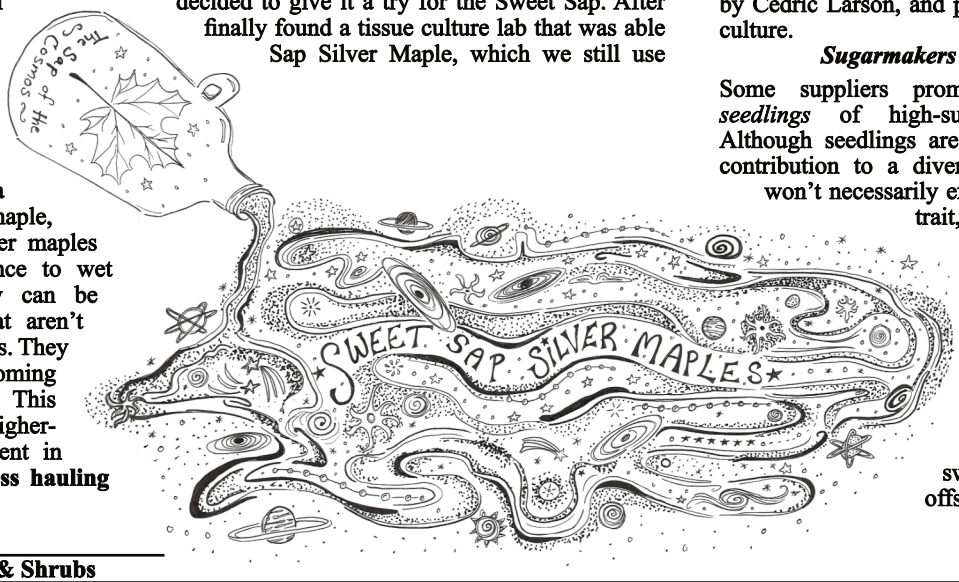
Extremely hardy and precocious producers of a red-yellow, sweet plum that is delicious eaten fresh. The flesh is sweet, while the skin tends to be tart. Grows as a tall shrub or small tree, and can be spaced as close 5 feet to create a "plum patch" or flowering hedge that will yield plenty for birds, kids, neighbors and fresh plum sauce! Ripens late August through Sept. Needs to be pollinated by another Native American seedling plum, or one of the "A" group of grafted plums.



Which year did the SLN catalog cover look a lot like this? Give us the correct answer by mail or email, along with your address, and get a free sticker!

The Story of the Sweet Sap Silver Maple

The Sweet Sap Silver Maple is a project that started in the 1960's. H. Cedric Larsson, a regional research forester with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests in Maple, Ontario, had found a cultivar of *Acer saccharinum,* Silver Maple, with a high sugar content in its sap. It tested between 3.5 to 5 % sugar content. He gave some root cuttings to his plant-breeder friends, one of whom was Fred Ashworth; the founder of St. Lawrence Nurseries. Fred planted the cuttings and they quickly grew into trees. When Fred died in 1977, Bill MacKentley took over the nursery; fortunately, one of the Sweet Sap silver maples that Fred had planted was on the nursery property. The problem then became how to propagate this tree in a way that reliably yielded offspring with the same high-sugar sap. Seedlings would be highly variable in quality, and root cuttings would not yield many trees. Because of the interplay between root and stem in the yearly process of sap rising, grafting would likely not work, because the rootstock would exert some influence. As tissue culture came on line for other species, Bill decided to give it a try for the Sweet Sap. After lots of trial and error, he finally found a tissue culture lab that was able to propagate the Sweet Sap Silver Maple, which we still use today.



Primary Advantages

The importance of this cultivar is not as a replacement for sugar maple, but as an addition. Silver maples have far greater tolerance to wet and/or clay soils; they can be planted in lowlands that aren't hospitable to sugar maples. They are fast growing, becoming tappable in 8 to 10 years. This particular cultivar has a higher-than-average sugar content in the sap, which means **less hauling and less boiling down.**

Sweet Sap Silver Maple
3 - 5 ft. trees
$30.00 each. 10 or more: $26/tree
100 or more: $23/tree. 250+: $20/tree.

Our Sweet Sap Silver Maple is a special selection of ***Acer saccharinum*** that produces sap with a sugar content of 3 to 5%. (Sugar maples run about 2 to 2.5%). The advantage to the syrup maker is less time collecting, hauling and boiling down sap. Silver maples will grow on wetter soils than sugar maples and they are much faster growers, becoming tappable in 8 to 10 years. They are also tolerant of clay soils. Discovered in Canada by Cedric Larson, and propagated via tissue culture.

Sugarmakers take note!

Some suppliers promoting and selling *seedlings* of high-sugar parent trees. Although seedlings are important for their contribution to a diverse gene pool, they won't necessarily exhibit the high-sugar trait, since seedlings always involve genetic recombination. Only vegetative propagation (cuttings or micro-cuttings; tissue culture) will reliably produce the sweet sap trait in the offspring.

Timber and Yard: Trees & Shrubs

'Princeton' American Elm - *Ulmus americana*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 4 ft. Trees at shipment. The 'Princeton' variety of American Elm was originally selected for its high ornamental quality in 1922; about a decade prior to the Dutch Elm Disease invasion of North America. It proved to be exceptionally resistant to the fungal disease, and has since been the primary variety used to work around Dutch Elm Disease. Reaches heights of 70-80 feet with a beautiful wine-glass silhouette.

Black Cherry - *Prunus serotina*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. The native Black Cherry is often overlooked in favor of exotics. While the attractive bark and white flowers are the most obvious benefit to any yard, the small black cherries that follow the flowers are a goldmine to wildlife. A very popular songbird nesting tree. Black Cherry is also a leading native timber tree; fast growing and valuable for lumber. Reaches 60-80 ft.

'Cardinal' Red Osier Dogwood - *Cornus sericea*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. 'Cardinal' is a particularly radiant selection of Red Osier Dogwood. You might first notice this native plant in winter, when its blood red stems contrast beautifully with the snow. Red Osier stays low; usually topping out at 4-5 feet in height. It does well in most soils, but is particularly well adapted to wet areas. Will sucker and spread if allowed to.

'Sir William' Cottonwood - *Populus deltoides*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

3 - 4 ft. Trees at shipment. Introduced by Dr. Glen Stanosz of the University of Wisconsin. 'Sir William' can grow 6-10 feet in the first year. It is not weak wooded, and grows into a healthy, sturdy, large tree that can live over 150 years. Grows well on a variety of soils, including clay. Because of its fast growth and large size (it can reach 80 feet in height!), it should be planted at least 30 ft. from any building. Resistant to all major poplar diseases, and hardier than any hybrid poplars.

Common Lilac - *Syringa vulgaris*
Purple or White Flowers
$16 each; $70 package of 5

1 - 2 ft. Plants at shipment. The aroma of lilacs is hard to beat! This flowering shrub is about as close to 'care-free' as you can get; not favored by deer, cold- hardy, and extremely vigorous. Loved and cultivated by humans for hundreds of years, the butterflies and hummingbirds will thank you for planting these too!

Gray Birch - *Betula populifolia*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 4 ft. Trees at shipment. An important pioneer species and common nurse tree in forest disturbances, Gray Birch also makes an attractive ornamental in the yard! If allowed to grow uninhibited, it will generally grow into a small clump of white-stemmed trunks, reaching 30-35 feet in height. Fluttery, dark green foliage turns yellow in the Fall, and the gray/white non-peeling bark is beautiful year-round.

Hackberry - *Celtis occidentalis*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. Often overlooked but beautiful and incredibly tough. A native tree that grows to heights of 50' with a unique display of gorgeous bark and showy purple berries in the Fall. The berries are edible for humans (flavor tends to vary plant-to-plant), and are also a bonanza to wildlife. With a natural range stretching from Canada to Florida, east of the continental divide, these very hardy trees will flourish in a wide range of soils and climates. Plant 12-15 ft. apart for a wind- break or hedge effect, or 18-20 ft. to allow them to reach their full size at maturity.

Thornless Honeylocust - *Gleditsia triacanthos*
$16 each; $70 package of 5

2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. Hardy, fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing, pollinator friendly, great fire- wood, a heavy biomass production... The list goes on and on! Honeylocust is an all around great tree and makes a valuable addition to permaculture systems; the thornless variety removes the only barrier to use! Pods are great forage for livestock and the sweet green goo inside (hence the name *Honey*locust) is a tasty treat for those with a little patience. Can reach 50-70'.

Japanese Elm - *Ulmus davidiana var. japonica*
$16 each; $70 package of 5
2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. Grows quickly into a broad, rounded crown with attractive serrated leaves that turn yellow in fall. Tolerant of heavy soils, road salt, and harsh winters; a good choice for shelterbelts and shade. Japanese Elm shows strong resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. Reaches 40–60 feet at maturity, with a sturdy form and long lifespan. Plant in full sun, spaced well for canopy spread. Excellent as a street or yard tree where durability and hardiness are required.

Ninebark - *Physocarpus opulifolius*
$16 each; $70 package of 5
2 - 3 ft. Plants at shipment. A beautiful and extremely hardy native shrub that adorns the landscape from Spring to Fall. Vigorous and fast-growing, these plants will be displaying showy spirea-like clusters of flowers in no time! Flowers in Spring give way to attractive dark green or dark red foliage for Summer and Fall. Wide size range; 4-10 feet. Tolerant of many growing conditions.

Spirea - *Spirea japonica*
$16 each; $70 package of 10
1 - 2 ft. Plants at shipment. 'Dakota Goldcharm.' A gorgeous landscaping shrub. Stunning clusters of pink flowers bloom from late Spring into early Summer. Gold colored foliage is delicate and serrated; turns coppery in the Fall. Gorgeous at all points in the growing season! Tops out around 2 ft.; plant 3 ft. apart. Exceptionally tolerant of a wide variety of soils, but should not be allowed to dry out.

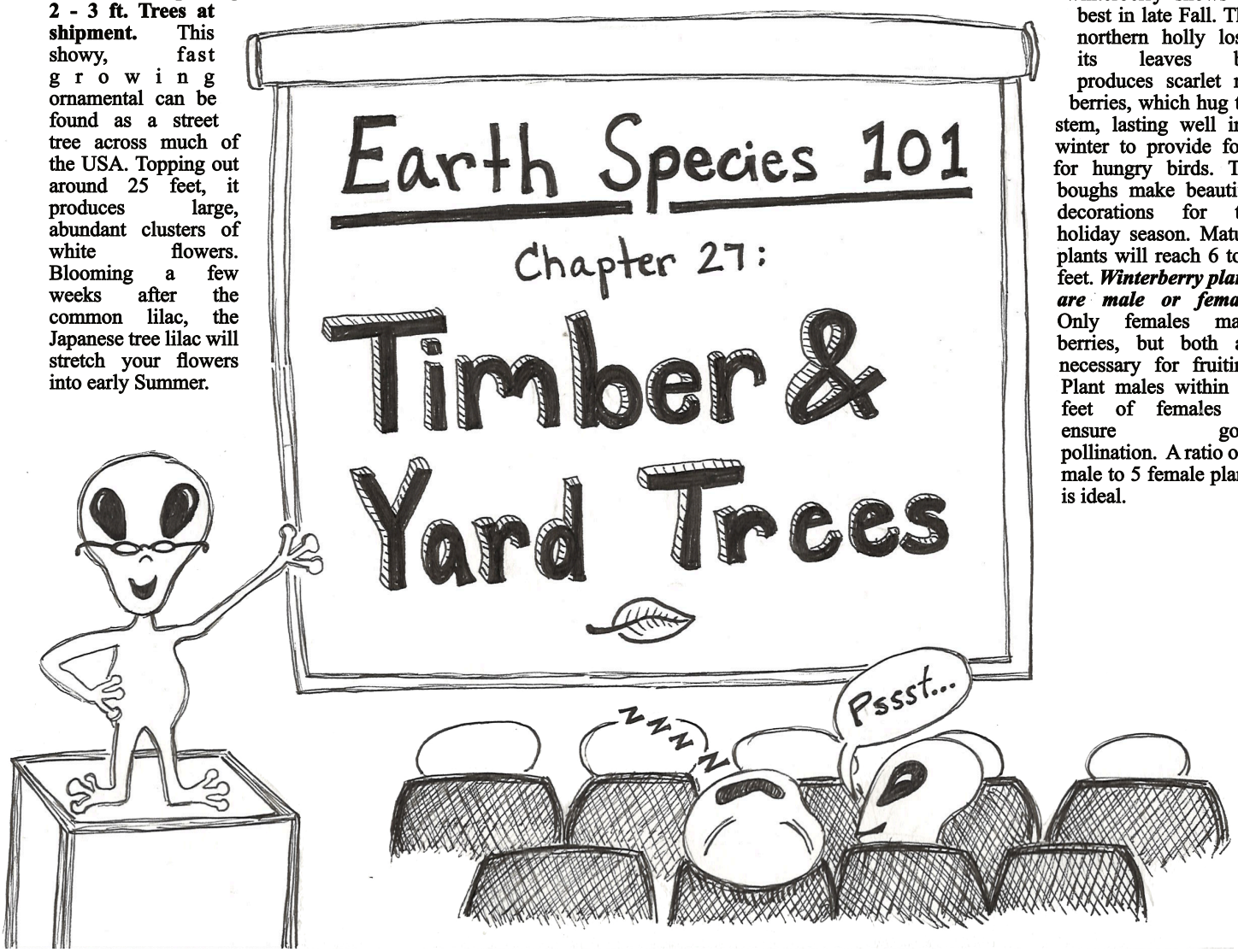
Japanese Lilac - *Syringia reticulata*
$16 each; $70 package of 5
2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. This showy, fast growing ornamental can be found as a street tree across much of the USA. Topping out around 25 feet, it produces large, abundant clusters of white flowers. Blooming a few weeks after the common lilac, the Japanese tree lilac will stretch your flowers into early Summer.

Basket Willow — *Salix viminalis*
Green or Yellow Available: Please Specify
$16.00 each; $70 package of 5
3 - 4 ft. trees at shipment. The basket willow is a vigorous, upright- growing tall bush, producing 5-7 unbranched stems per season. These stems can be woven into baskets like the traditional laundry basket. Plants should be cut to the ground every 2-3 years and mulched heavily. The silvery catkins are small, but attractive. Does well in wet soils and makes nice hedges.

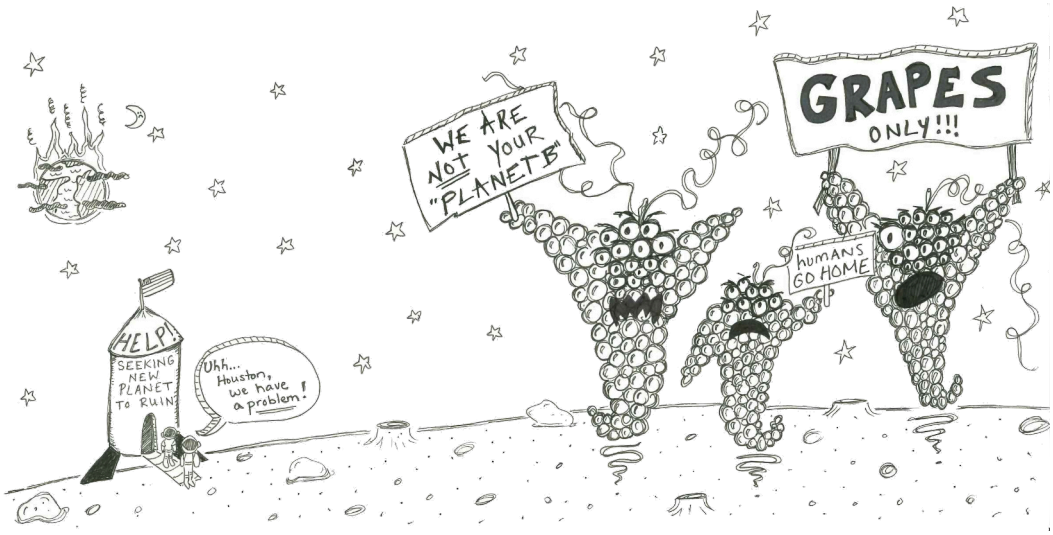
Corkscrew Willow — *Salix sp.*
$16 each; $70 package of 5
2 - 3 ft. Trees at shipment. Can be trained as a small tree or multistemmed shrub. Naturally contorted branches twist and turn resembling the much less hardy "Harry Lauder's Walking Stick." Even the leaves are wavy! Unique specimen; likes wet areas.

Laurel Willow - *Salix pentandra*
3 - 4 ft. trees
$16.00 each; $70 package of 5
A medium sized willow with a rounded, shrubby shape. Matures at 20 - 40 feet tall. Beautiful, glossy leaves are early to emerge in the Spring, and late to drop in the Fall. Small, inconspicuous flowers in the Spring are excellent early food for pollinators. As is classic of willows, it is a very fast grower that can thrive in challenging environments; particularly wet ones.

Winterberry - *Ilex verticillata*
"Winter Red" (female) 2 - 3 ft. Plants: $16 each
"Southern Gentleman" (Male) 2 - 3 ft. Plants: $16 each
$70 package of 5 (4 female, 1 male)
A bright flash of color in an otherwise barren landscape, winterberry shows up best in late Fall. This northern holly loses its leaves but produces scarlet red berries, which hug the stem, lasting well into winter to provide food for hungry birds. The boughs make beautiful decorations for the holiday season. Mature plants will reach 6 to 8 feet. ***Winterberry plants are male or female.*** Only females make berries, but both are necessary for fruiting. Plant males within 10 feet of females to ensure good pollination. A ratio of 1 male to 5 female plants is ideal.



Grapes: 1-2 ft. Vines - $16.00 each; $275 package of 20 (mixed varieties; please specify usage)

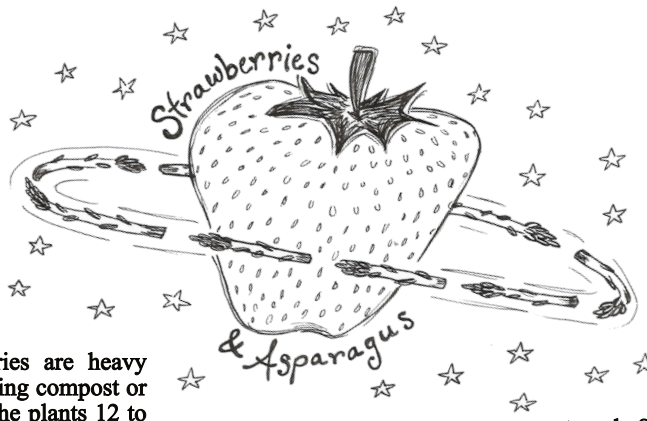


Grape Care: Grapes grow best in well-drained, gravelly loam soil. They should be supported on a 2-strand wire fence or on a trellis, and, in very cold regions, pruned to a low-headed double trunk, so that the tough woody part stays close to the ground and the more flexible canes can be bent down to be covered with mulch in winter. Although our Planting Guide does give some basic information on planting and caring for grape vines, a good book on grape culture is indispensable to the serious grower.

How long before they fruit? With proper care, grape plants should start to produce in 3-4 years. Naturally, this will vary somewhat with soil types and climate variation.

Pollination: Most grapes are self-fertile; all benefit from cross-pollination.

Beta: -50°F with occasional injury. Concord X *Vitis riparia.* Ripens in mid September. Blue slipskin. Small, tart, best used for jams and jellies. Extremely hardy, vigorous, and disease resistant.
Bluebell: -50°F with occasional injury. Beta X Unknown. Ripens in late August. A French-American hybrid bred by Elmer Swenson in WI and released by Iowa State in 2001, Brianna has thick-skinned green/gold berries that can be made into white wine or used as a seeded table grape.
Brianna: -50°F with occasional injury. Kay Gray X E.S. 2-12-13. Ripens in late August. A French-American hybrid, bred by Elmer Swenson in WI and released by Iowa State in 2001, Brianna has thick skinned green-gold berries that can be made into white wine or used as a seeded table grape.
Edelweiss: -40°F. MN 78 X Unknown. Ripens in mid - late August. Bears heavy clusters of white slipskin fruit. Excellent for juice and fresh eating. Produces a fruity wine with a "foxy" flavor.
Elvira: -50°F with occasional injury. *Vitis riparia.* Ripens in mid September. Elvira is a white grape with *Vitis riparia* (the Riverbank or Frost Grape) in its parentage. Ripening around Concord time, it is incredibly productive. Thin skin and very compact clustering can lead to berries cracking at maturity. It is common to harvest the fruit before cracking occurs.
Fredonia: -40°F. Champion X Lucille. Ripens in early Septmeber. Blue slipskin, large, excellent for juice, fresh eating and wine. Similar to Concord but 2 weeks earlier.
Frontenac: -50°F with occasional injury. *Vitis riparia* 'MN 89' X Landot 4511. Ripens in late September. One of the hardiest wine grapes bred to date. Fruit quite small; produced in large, loose, deep red clusters. A good grower with marked resistance to most common grape diseases. Makes an excellent red wine.
Frontenac Blanc: -50°F with occasional injury. *Vitis riparia* 'MN 89' X Landot 4511. Ripens in mid-late September. A newer bud mutation of Frontenac, this variety became available in 2012. This grape is similar to the original Frontenac, with a few key differences: It is golden/yellow instead of red, and it also ripens 7-10 days earlier than Frontenac or Frontenac Gris. Top notch white wine grape.
Frontenac Gris: -50°F with occasional injury. *Vitis riparia* 'MN 89' X Landot 4511. Ripens in late September. The older and better known bud mutation of Frontenac. Again, this grape is very similar to the original Frontenac; identical in all but color: it is pink-white instead of red. Makes excellent white or blushed white wine.
Itasca: -50°F with occasional injury. Frontenac Gris X MN 1234. Ripens in mid September. From the University of Minnesota. Itasca (formerly known as MN 1285) has lower acidity and high sugar levels even with compared to its parent, Frontenac Gris, according to U of M grape breeder Dr. Matt Clark. That, paired with a high degree of resistance to common grape pests such as powdery mildew and the insect phylloxera, and its exceptional hardiness make this an exciting variety.
King of the North: -50°F. Wild selection. Ripens in late August - early September. Medium-large blue slipskin Concord-type grape. Produces tight clusters of sweet fruit, good for fresh eating and juice. An incredibly vigorous grower, producing 5-6 times the growth per year of any others in this climate. Establishes quickly and fruits at a young age.
LaCrescent: -50°F with occasional injury. St. Pepin X ES6-8-25. Ripens in late September. One of the best white wine selections from the Univ. of MN breeding program. Loose clusters of fruit turn a golden brown when fully ripe. The fruit's apricot-like flavor is readily imparted to wines.
Louise Swenson: -50°F. ES 2-3-17 X Kay Gray. One of Elmer' Swenson's hardiest selections. Makes a fine white wine, and can also be used as a table grape.
Marquette: -50°F with occasional injury. MN 1094 X Ravat 262. Ripens in mid-September. University of Minnesota cultivar that produces an outstanding red wine. Displays great disease resistance, and is very hardy. Berries are small with high brix (25.9).
Prairie Star: -50°F with occasional injury. ES 2-7-13 X ES 2-8-1. Ripens mid-September. Bred by Elmer Swenson, possibly even hardier than Frontenac (to -40 degrees F.) Small to medium white grape, excellent for fresh eating and for wine. Produces a non-foxy, full- flavored wine; often used in a blend to fortify thinner white wines.
Sabrevois: -50°F with occasional injury. ES 283 X ES 193. Ripens in late August - early September. Produces medium-size clusters of dark, nearly black, berries that make a high quality red wine. One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Elmer Swenson crosses out of MN. A sister of St. Croix
St. Pepin: -30°F with occasional injury. ES 114 X Seyval. Ripens in late August - early September. White slipskin with good disease resistance and exceptional vigor. Fruit has good dessert quality. Makes good white wine and pink juice. Needs winter protection in cold areas.
Swenson Red: -30°F with occasional injury. MN 78 X Rubilande. Ripens in early September. A dark red non-slipskin table grape with 2 or 3 small seeds. Very disease resistant. Keeps well in cold storage. Excellent for fresh eating with thin skin and a meaty texture. Also makes a nice red wine.
Solaris: -40°F with occasional injury. Merzling X GM6493. Ripens in early September. A german grape released in the 1970s. Offers good disease resistance and winter hardiness. One of the most widely-planted grapes in Scandinavia. Vigorous vines are heavy producers of medium sized clusters of medium density. Small yellow/green fruit is excellent for white wine.
Somerset Seedless: -50°F with occasional injury. ES 5-3-64 X Petit Jewel. Ripens late August - mid September. A hardy seedless grape! Rosy, medium sized fruit with an indescribably wonderful taste. Candy on the vine!
St. Croix: -50°F with occasional injury. ES 283 X ES 193. Ripens in late August. Bred by Elmer Swenson and released in 1981, it is among the better tasting and more productive of the hardy grapes. It is noted for its large, sweet red fruit in fall, which is excellent for eating fresh, jelly or wine. A vigorous grower!
Valiant: -50°F. Fredonia X *Vitis riparia* 'SD 9-39.' Ripens in late August - early September. Blue slipskin. Recent research has shown Valiant to be even hardier than Beta, although not quite as disease tolerant. The berries are slightly larger and borne in larger clusters than Beta. They are also lower acid, but otherwise similar. A vigorous grower.



Strawberries: 6 - 10" Crowns
$3 per crown; $50 for 25

Growing strawberries in cold climates requires selecting the right varieties and providing adequate protection against low temperatures. Begin by planting as soon as the soil can be worked. Strawberries thrive in full sun and well-drained, slightly acidic soil that is rich in organic matter. Strawberries are heavy feeders; prepare the soil by incorporating compost or well-aged manure if possible. Space the plants 12 to 24 inches apart to allow for good air circulation and reduce the risk of disease. Particularly in colder climates, mulching is crucial. In the Fall, apply a thick layer of straw or leaves around the plants to protect the roots from extreme cold in the Winter. June-bearing strawberries produce one large crop of fruit each year, (generally around the Summer solstice for us), making them ideal for those who want a concentrated harvest. Ever-bearing strawberries yield smaller but more frequent harvests, producing fruit in the Spring, Summer, and early Fall. Strawberries are self-fertile.

All Star - *Fragaria x ananassa*
Developed by the USDA. June-bearing variety with large, conical, classically beautiful berries; glossy and bright red. All Star has excellent flavor, firm texture, and resistance to common strawberry diseases like verticillium wilt, leaf scorch, powdery mildew, and red stele. Vigorous plants produce high yields; typically ripening in mid-season. All Star strawberries are versatile; ideal for fresh eating, freezing, and desserts. Can be tender in zone 3.

Ft. Laramie - *Fragaria x ananassa*
An everbearing variety with exceptional cold hardiness; ideal for northern growers. Produces an abundance of bright red berries that are large, juicy, and sweet. Perfect for fresh eating and preserving. Plants are compact and robust, suitable for traditional garden beds, containers, or hanging baskets. Ft. Laramie is productive throughout the growing season, providing fruit from late spring into fall. Resistant to red stele and leaf spot.

Honeoye - *Fragaria x ananassa*
A June-bearing variety. Ripens early with high yields. The berries are large and have a sweet-tart flavor; a perfect all-purpose variety. Honeoye plants are vigorous and hardy. They show moderate resistance to red stele and are generally easy to grow, making them a popular choice for home gardeners and commercial growers alike.

Ozark Beauty - *Fr. x ananassa*
An everbearing variety that produces sweet, medium-sized berries from late spring through fall. The fruit is excellent for fresh eating, freezing, or preserves. Ozark Beauty thrives in a range of climates and can handle some drought. The plants are vigorous with good disease resistance, including to red stele. Can be grown in beds, containers, or hanging baskets. May be tender in zone 3.

Sparkle - *Fragaria x ananassa*
A June-bearing strawberry with rich, sweet flavor. Excellent dessert quality. The berries are medium-sized, deep red, and great for fresh eating, jams, and freezing. Sparkle ripens a bit later in the season, extending the June strawberry harvest. The plants are very hardy and show good resistance to red stele. A good choice for home gardeners who value taste and are willing to wait a bit longer for berries to ripen.

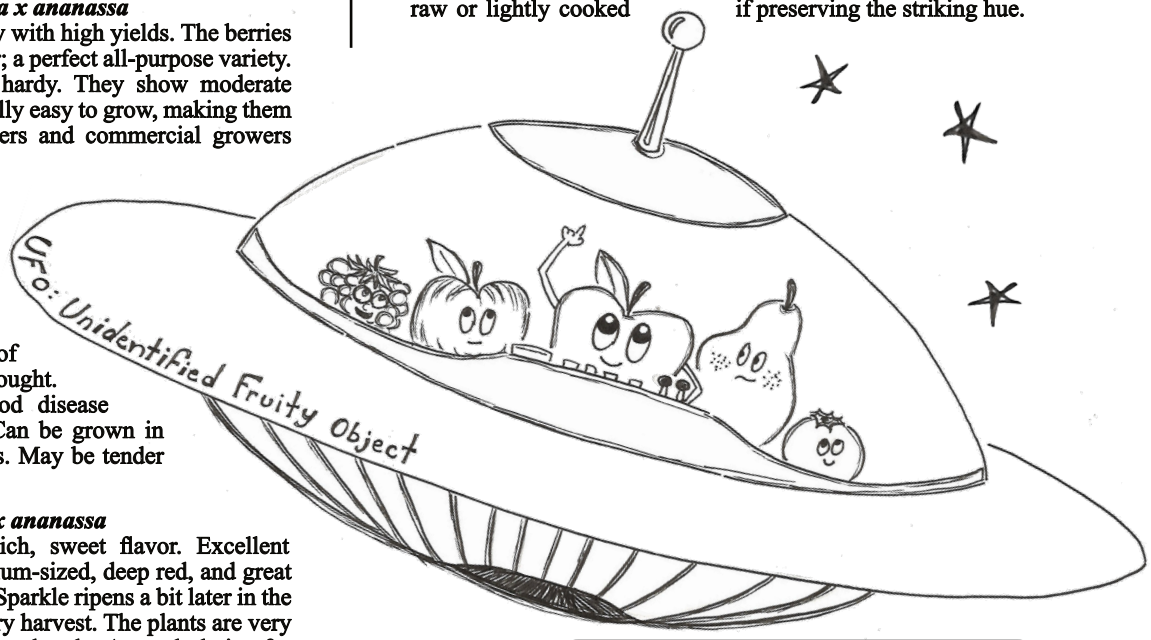
Asparagus: 6 - 10" Crowns
$4 per crown; $75 for 25

Asparagus prefers a sunny spot with well-drained, fertile soil; preferably slightly sandy. Asparagus is a perennial crop that requires good soil preparation to thrive for many years. Before planting, amend the soil with plenty of compost or well-aged manure. Plant asparagus crowns in early spring, as soon as the soil can be worked. Dig trenches 6-8 inches deep and 3-6 feet apart, placing crowns 10-18 inches apart within the trench. Spread the roots out, cover with 2 inches of soil, and gradually fill in the trench as the plants grow, keeping the soil loose and free of weeds. Asparagus needs consistent moisture, especially in the first two years as the plants establish. Mulch around plants to retain moisture and suppress weeds. Do not harvest spears in the first year, and go light on harvest in year 2; allow the plants to mature and strengthen. Full harvests typically begin year three.

Jersey Knight
A high-yielding, disease-resistant variety favored for robust spears. This male-dominant hybrid produces large, tender spears with a rich flavor. Very good resistance to rust, crown rot, and fusarium. Performs well even in heavier soils where other varieties may struggle. With proper care, Jersey Knight will produce abundant harvests for many years.

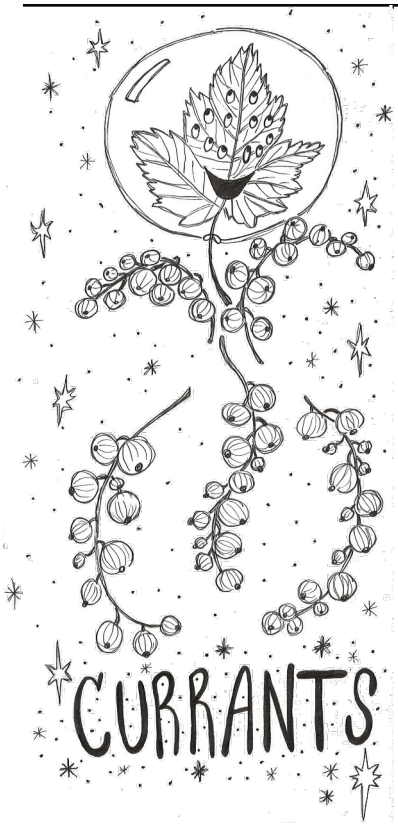
Mary Washington
A classic asparagus variety. Known for reliable production and excellent flavor. Producer of medium-sized, uniform spears with tight tips and a tender texture. This open-pollinated variety performs prefers a fertile, well-drained site. Mary Washington requires minimal maintenance once established, offering a steady harvest for many years.

Purple Passion
An eye-catching variety with deep purple spears that are tender and sweet. Spears are slightly thicker than green varieties and have a lower fiber content, making them ideal for fresh eating. The vibrant color fades when cooked, so it's best enjoyed raw or lightly cooked if preserving the striking hue.



Fruit Bowl Package
12 Plants; $150
(2) 'Our Pick' Apples, (2) 'Our Pick' Pears
(5) 'Our Pick' Blueberries and (5) Red Raspberries
All pollination compatible.

Currants: 2 - 3 foot plants - $16.00 each; $70 package of 5



A note on White Pine Blister Rust

Because Ribes species can serve as an intermediate host for the White Pine Blister Rust fungus, they are still banned in several states, although the Federal ban was lifted in 1966. The black currant cultivars "Consort" and "Titania" are highly resistant to white pine blister rust. In 2003, following studies done at Cornell re-assessing the risk to white pines, New York made it legal to grow red currants, gooseberries and all cultivars of black currants in the state. Customers concerned with local laws in other states should consult their State or Conservation Dept.

Red Currant

Red Lake: An extremely hardy and abundantly productive red currant, Red Lake is the best known variety for jellies, compotes, and for fresh eating. The fruit is large and juicy, ripening in mid July. Red Lake has recently been listed as "very resistant" to White Pine Blister Rust. Plant 3-5 feet apart.

White Currant

White Imperial: Named in Geneva, NY, around 1890. A white form of the red currant. Beautifully translucent and delicious right off the bush or for jams and jellies!

Black Currant

Ben Connan: A cross between Ben Sarek and Ben Lomond by the Scottish Crop Research Institute. Large berries ripen early and yield prodigiously. Highest yielding variety in UK National trials. Compact growth habit.

Black Currant

Consort: Consort is very hardy and immune to White Pine Blister Rust, making it possible to grow these currants in areas where white pine is planted. Plants will bear fruit the second year. Mature height is about 4 ft. Plant at least 3 ft. apart.

Books: $7.00 shipping fee per order. Hats and Shirts available at www.slngrow.com!

The Apple Grower: A Guide for the Organic Orchardist

Michael Phillips; 2nd ed.; 360 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2005 Paperback. **$40**

Phillips' debut and a home-orchard classic. This is the second edition of the volume, which was originally published in 1998. The book takes a clear-eyed look at much of the backbone of organic orcharding while also exploring some of the business side of things. Invaluable to any orchardist striving to grow naturally.

The Holistic Orchard: Tree Fruits and Berries the Biological Way

Michael Phillips; 432 pages; Color Illustrations and photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2012. Paperback. **$40**

A true must-have for any organic fruit grower; aspiring or seasoned alike! Though we recently lost Michael in the Spring of 2022, his genius lives on through his books and continues to educate and inspire. This expert, in-depth manual for organic orcharding is an excellent guide for anyone who wants to work with nature, rather than against it. While covering all the nitty-gritty topics, from site and variety selection to planting and pruning, Phillips is constantly tying these to the bigger picture of long term holistic orchard health.

Cold-Hardy Fruits and Nuts

Scott Serrano and Allyson Levy, 384 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2022. Paperback. **$35**

This is an excellent compendium of generally cold-hardy fruits and nuts. Though they include a few plants that SLN can't grow (for another decade or two, anyway...), this is a great guide for beginners and experienced growers alike. Includes beautiful photos, taste profiles, soil requirements and propagation techniques for over 50 edible crops! In the words of Michael Phillips (author of *The Holistic Orchard* and *Mycorrhizal Planet:* "Outrageous diversity throughout the ecosystem will always be essential for growing healthy fruit and nuts. Allyson Levy and Scott Serrano have provided a thorough guide to adding an intriguing selection of productive plantings to your landscape. Get on board and plant more of everything!"

The Grape Grower: A Guide to Organic Viticulture

Lon Rombough, 290 pages; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2002. Paperback. **$35**

A good book on grape culture is indispensable to the serious grower, and Lon Rombough's guide provides the needed insights into organic grape cultivation. This comprehensive book covers everything from selecting varieties to sustainable practices for soil health and pest management. Ideal for both beginners and experienced growers, it's an excellent resource for anyone dedicated to cultivating grapes naturally and responsibly.

Trees of Power

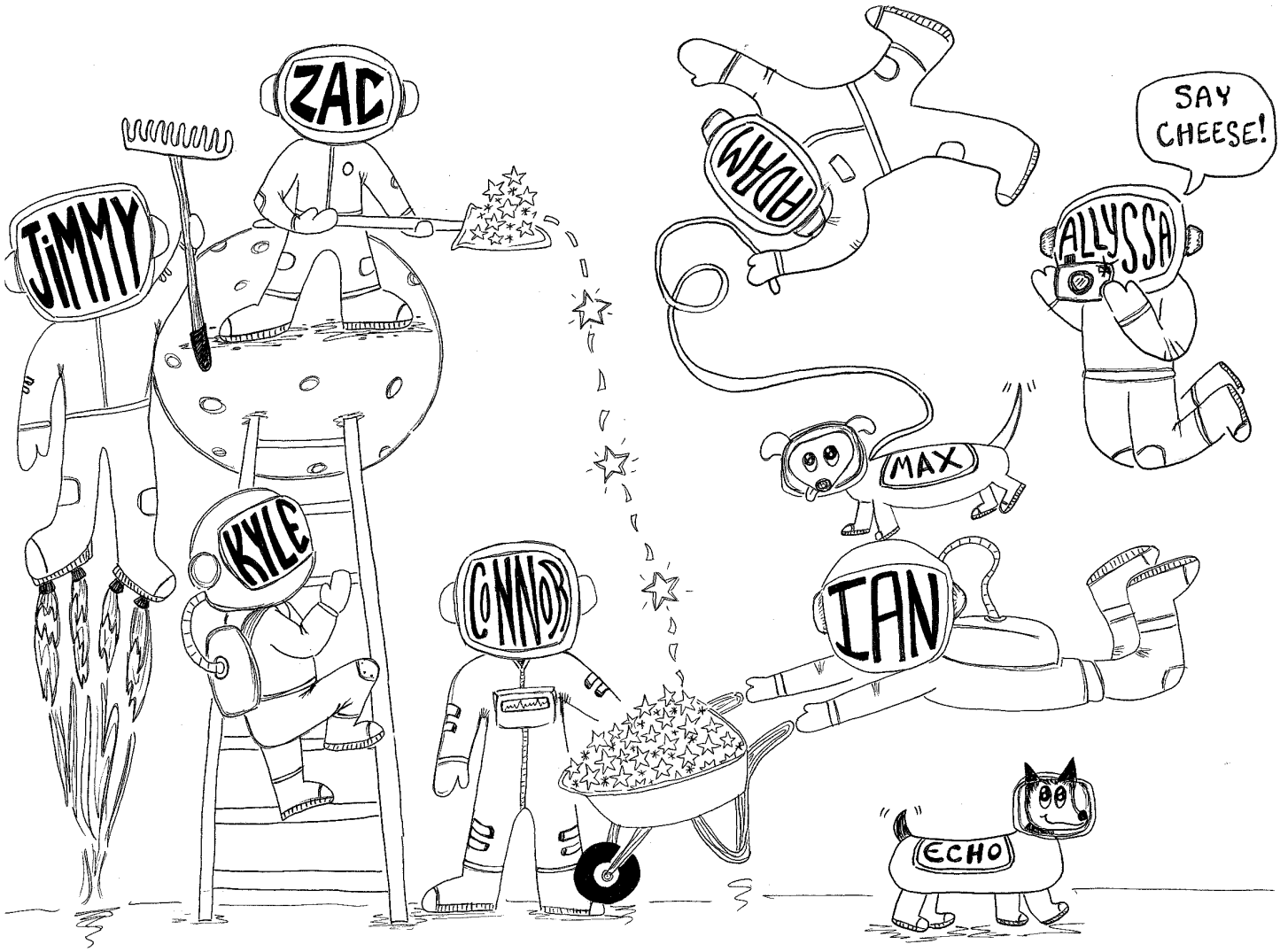
Akiva Silver (Foreword by Samuel Thayer); 288 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2019. Paperback. **$25**

Written by Akiva Silver, the owner of Twisted Tree Farm in the finger lakes region of NY. This book spans a wide variety of tree-related topics including the cultivation, propagation and the general uses for 10 species. An excellent guide for beginners and the experienced alike.

The Home-Scale Forest Garden: How to Plan, Plant, and Tend a Resilient Edible Landscape

Dani Baker; 336 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2022. Paperback. **$30**

An excellent manual for growers of all levels! Learn how to plant an edible forest garden in cold areas. The author guides you from the beginning,

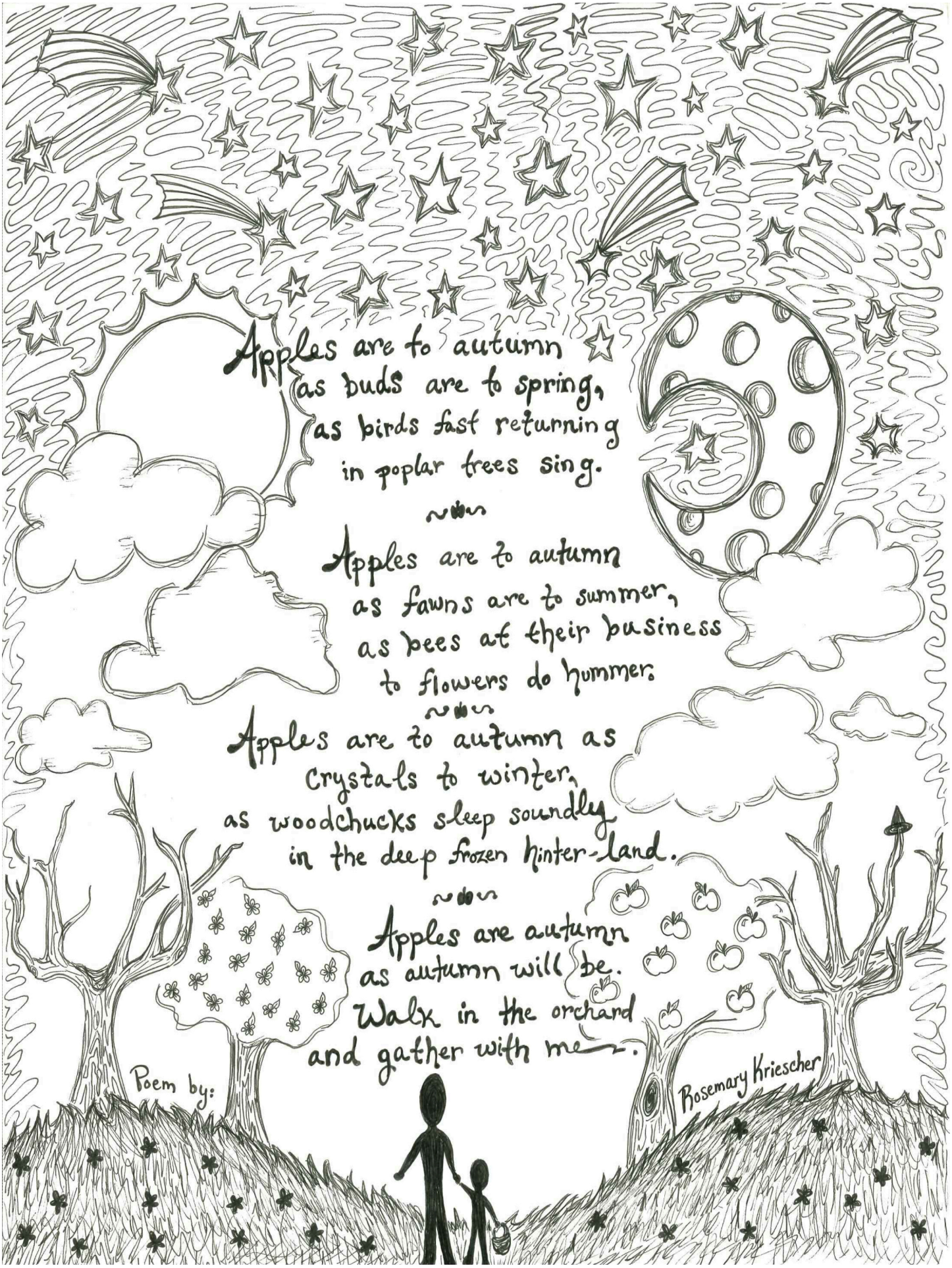


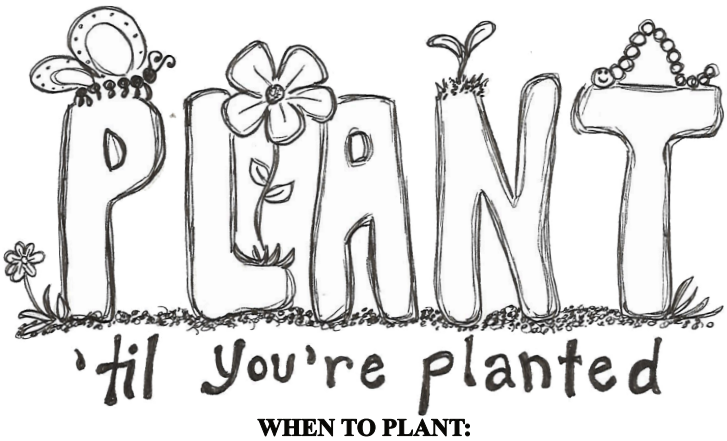
"Larry" and his architects. We spent the week between Christmas and New Years constructing this 23 foot giant!

Most of the nursery crew! From left: Jimmy, Ian, Kyle, Zac, Connor, Allyssa and Adam.

A birds-eye view of our little farm.

Dinner party in our young orchard!


Apples are to autumn
as buds are to spring,
as birds fast returning
in poplar trees sing.
Apples are to autumn
as fawns are to summer,
as bees at their business
to flowers do hummer.
Apples are to autumn as
Crystals to winter,
as woodchucks sleep soundly
in the deep frozen hinter-land.
Apples are autumn
as autumn will be.
Walk in the orchard
and gather with me.
Poem by:
Rosemary Kriescher



WHEN TO PLANT:

As soon as possible: Don't wait! Snow or frost will not hurt them! Trees should be transplanted when they are dormant; before they begin to leaf out and grow. For most of USDA Zones 3-5, this means early to mid April, when the water table is still high. This is not a very comfortable time for you, but an early planting date can often make the difference between vigorous growth or lingering survival in the first season. Don't wait until garden-planting time! Plant your trees as soon as the ground is thawed.

DAMAGE IN TRANSIT:

If an order is damaged in transit, please notify us right away so that we can replace the damaged stock as soon as possible.

PLANTING GUIDE:

Planting and care instructions for each type of plant that we sell can be found in our St. Lawrence Nurseries Planting Guide. A complimentary copy of this booklet will be sent to you with your order (in the outside packet, under your shipping label.) We have also included information on organic pest and disease management, and many little tips that might be helpful to you. If you'd like a peek at the guide before your plants arrive, you can view it online, or we'll mail it to you for $7.

CUSTOMER SERVICE:

Our desire is to give you the pleasure of picking fruit from your own trees. During the busy season, we cannot personally oversee the selection and packaging of each and every order. Mistakes do happen. If you have questions, problems, or complaints about your order, please remember that we are on your side. We will be reasonable and fair with you; we ask only that you be honest and courteous to us. During off-season months, (May through November,) we are outdoors much of the time, so it may take some time to respond to inquiries.

PRECUT HARDWARE CLOTH SCREENS:

It may seem extravagant to buy screens instead of cutting your own from a roll of hardware cloth, but having the screens right there when you plant, instead of "Oh, the trees will be OK until I get a chance to pick up a roll at the store..." and later, "Damn! I really meant to get that screened!"

After years of hearing sad stories about girdled fruit trees, we started offering the same 12" x 18" hardware-cloth screens that we use in our own orchard. We recommend hardware cloth instead of plastic guards or wraps because it allows air to circulate freely around the stem, deterring mold and rot. The screen will make a 4-inch diameter cage. Proper installation is demonstrated in the photo on the bottom right. Keep your trees safe from mice and rabbits!

Prices:

1-2: $7/screen **3-10: $6.50/screen**
11-15: $6/screen **16 or more: $5/screen**

IF YOU CANNOT PLANT RIGHT AWAY

1) Take off the outer white plastic wrapper. Inspect your plants to make sure that they are in good condition and your order was correctly filled. Look carefully… often labels and smaller plants can be hidden down inside the inner root wrapper or wrapped in newspaper to protect them.

2) Check the roots for moisture (left)—if they seem dry, undo the inner wrapper and soak the roots in a bucket of water for several hours, then repack with damp sawdust. If you have a place in your garden that has thawed on the surface, it may be possible to **"heel in"** the trees: dig a shallow depression (below), lay the roots in it, and cover with some loose, moist dirt. The roots should not be exposed to air, even for a little while. Keep them protected from wind and sun until the moment of planting.

3) If heeling-in is impossible, keep the trees (with roots in moist sawdust) in a cool, dark place such as a root cellar or basement. Protect them from sunlight and extreme temperatures. Plant as soon as the ground is workable.

How to properly "heel in."

Installation of a protective screen. They should be wrapped lengthwise and secured by bending 3 tabs.

SLN PLANT ORDER FORM: 2026

Orders are shipped via UPS or USPS; our discretion. Remember: If your package is shipped via USPS, you may not receive the delivery at your home, but rather be notified of your package's arrival at the Post Office via a slip in your mailbox. If you provide us with an email address, we'll notify you when your order is on the way, and how it was shipped to you. For local pickups, we have 3 weekend dates available to pick up your plants: April 4th, April 18th, and May 2nd. When your order is ready, we'll alert you and you may select your preferred date.

Please do not write in this space

POSTMARK DEADLINE FOR SPRING SHIPMENT:

APRIL 10TH, 2025

Name:_____

Postal Address:_____

Town, State, Zip:_____

Email:_____

Telephone:_____

SUBSTITUTION POLICY:

Please list which substitutes you would prefer if we run out of the variety you have ordered. Should you wish a refund on items that are out of stock, please write "No Subs." If your first choice is out of stock, no preferred substitute is listed, and you have not specified No Subs, we will choose a substitute that is as close to your original preference as possible.

QUANTITY	PLANTS (please list possible substitutes in parentheses, or else indicate "no subs")	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
We encourage our customers to order online if they are able! ***Particularly if you are ordering after approximately March 1st.*** Current inventory information may be found at www.slngrow.com			
		PLANT TOTAL:	

SHIPPING AND HANDLING RATES FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:

Minimum shipping rate: $28

Orders totaling more than $190: 15% of your plant total.

SHIPPING RATES FOR ALASKA:

Minimum shipping rate: $33

Orders totaling more than $170: 20% of your plant total.

****Shipping & Handling**_____

Sales Tax (8%) if NY resident_____

Grand Total_____

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Full payment by check or money order must accompany your order. The only exception is for local customers, who may pay when they come to pick up their trees. To use a card, please visit our website: www.slngrow.com. Mail orders to:

St. Lawrence Nurseries, LLC.
P.O. Box 957
Potsdam, New York 13676

HOW TO ORDER

ORDERS MUST SUBMITTED ONLINE OR VIA MAIL

Unless you are a local customer who intends to pick up your plants, you must mail your order to us *with* a check or money order. If a card is more convenient for you, please consider ordering online at www.slngrow.com. Shipping and handling charges are calculated at checkout online and listed on the order form. *Local customers* may phone or email their orders to us and pay upon pickup in the Spring. We have 3 dates available for pickup this year; **April 11th, April 25th, and May 2nd**. You may select your preferred pickup date at checkout when ordering online, or else feel free to specify on the mail-in form to the right.

WHEN TO ORDER

We pack and ship orders in the same sequence they were received. Although we will accept orders postmarked through **April 10th**, those with an early postmark (November/December) will be among the first to be filled, and you are most likely to get 100% of your order. Orders postmarked after **April 10th** will be returned; we highly recommend that you order well before the deadline!

SHIPPING SEASON

Your plant order will be shipped sometime between the last few days of March and late April. As a rule, plant orders are shipped in the same sequence that they were received. The earliest orders can expect a ship date of March 24 - April 15th. Please note that snow or frost will not hurt a dormant tree! (See p. 32 on "When To Plant"). Because heat in shipment is the main concern for live plants, it is better to receive your plants early rather than late, even if your ground is still frozen when they arrive. (See p. 32: "If You Cannot Plant Right Away"). Special ship dates can be accommodated, but please do not request late shipment unless absolutely necessary. We will alert you via email when your order is on the way!

PLANT SIZE

The size noted in each plant description is the size of the plant when you buy it. This number is an *average*, so your plants may be slightly larger or smaller than the stated size. Because they are grown in a cold climate and are not pushed with artificial fertilizers, our trees tend to be smaller than those of some other conventional nurseries. Smaller trees ship and transplant better, because they have a balanced proportion of root to top.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Shipping and handling charges are listed on the order forms. Our plants are shipped via UPS Ground or Priority Mail (USPS) at our discretion. As long as you provided us with an email address, we'll send your tracking information when your order is on the way.
Hats, T-shirts, and books will be shipped separately from your trees and may be ordered year-round.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES

Wholesale prices for grafted fruit trees: 50 or more - $32.00 each, 100 or more - $29.00 each, 250 or more - $27.00 each.
We can not guarantee plants purchased for resale.

REGULATIONS

We are regulated by the State and Federal governments; this means all of our stock is certifiably free of disease and pests that might otherwise be disbursed by a mail-order nursery. We abide by all New York State and Federal nursery regulations; we *also* do our best to be aware of the horticultural rules and regulations of all areas to which we ship our plants. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of the customer to be familiar with your local and/or state horticultural regulations; if you are unsure, please contact your local extension agent.

GIFT CERTIFICATES

Plants can be shipped only in Spring, but you can give a St. Lawrence Nurseries Gift Certificate any time of year. It is easiest to do this online at www.slngrow.com. 'Gift Cards' are in the main menu. To order one via mail, please send a check for the desired amount, the name and address of the recipient, and any special instructions.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS

Sadly, we are not able to ship orders to Canada. We suggest that Canadians check out www.hardyfruittrees.ca (Francais: www.pepinieriste.ca)

THANKS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To our crew: Our "out of this world" regulars: Ian Burnham, Zac Fitzgerald, Kyle Flagg, Jimmy Gann and Adam Randall; as well as our seasonal digging and shipping team, Stefan Evans and Clayton Hardiman. Another huge thank you to Amy, Joey, and Katie Theobald for helping out during our busiest seasons, both in the office and out in the field. You guys make it all happen!

To you, our customers: For allowing us to do what we love; providing people with quality, cold-hardy plants. We have wonderful customers growing fruit all over the country: the world is a better place with all of you planting!

For the artwork: Allyssa illustrated the entire interior of the catalog, and Emily Theobald created another amazing cover!

Always and above all, thank you to the MacKentleys. Thank you for continuing to support, advise, experiment and research from across town.

We love you!

Finally, Our non-human family; our canine friends Echo and Max, feline Fred, and our growing flock of pest-control egg layers! They make every day more fun while protecting our baby trees.

St. Lawrence Nurseries
PO Box 957
Potsdam, NY 13676
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Standard Rate
U.S. Postage
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